Drew Acorn

Vol. XLIX, No. 23, May 6, 1975 — STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE COLLEGE

Seeks to Defeat Big-Business, CIA With MORAL Force

Dick Gregory Warns of Imminent Revolution

Dick Gregory pointing the accusing finger at Drew students in Baldwin Gymnasium Monday evening, April 28th.

by John M. Russonello

"You all go ahead and play your games. But play 'em quick and play 'em fast, because the recess is just about over." This was the foreboding which Dick Gregory repeated throughout his three-hour speech last Monday night in Drew's Baldwin Gymansium.

Before he spoke, the black social critic and one-time presidential candidate (1968) told the Acorn, "unless this country turns around in the next four months, it's going to fall." What will bring America down, Gregory believes is first the growing inability of America's poor to obtain food, and second the extreme degree of government secrecy.

The slim, 5 foot 8 inch bearded wit was introduced as the 'world's foremost humanitarian' to a crowd of over seven hundred people, most of whom were Drew college students. After his speech he held an informal discussion with students until after one o'clock a.m. in the University Center.

Gregory began his speech with jokes about the government. "One day Nixon slipped and mentioned April 15th as Christmas." He soon moved into his main thrust — America the "sick society" and the urgency for America's youth to change things through its moral force.

(Continued on page 9)

Referendum Vote on Friday

An election will be held this Friday to vote on a referendum concerning the appropriation of student funds to support and provide transportation to the May 17 March Against Racism in Boston, sponsored by the National Student Coalition Against Racism. The referendum came after a vote by the Student Senate at its last meeting approving the use of student funds to support the march. Upon a ruling by Attorney General Kevin Hanson the resolution, submitted by Senator Beth Yingling, will be the wording on the referendum. It will read as follows:

1. Resolved: that the student senate CLA give its full support to the National Student Coalition Against Racism's freedom march on May 17th.

2. Resolved: that the student senate petition the ECAB for an additional allocation to support the May 17th march of the NSCAR.

3. Resolved: the student senate, CLA petition the ECAB for the requisite funds needed to "bus" Drew students to the May 17th march against racism.

The vote will be a straight "yes" or "no" vote. It will be on the resolution as a whole rather than as three separate votes.

Taylor ECAB, Willis Social Cmy., Hamster Earns Senate Seat

Sperry, Chase Win U. Senate

by Bob Zwengler

A funny thing happened on Election Day. While Tim Sperry and Dan Chase were winning decisive victories for University Senators, a hamster known as Peter Arlo was being elected senator for next year's Junior class as a write-in candidate.

Arlo, who received 84 votes, finished second to Linda McLellan, who had 121. Arlo is a hamster who formerly lived in Foster 21 and now resides in Haselton, in Glen Peterson's room. The students who ran Arlo's campaign did so for two reasons. They wanted to prove that "people will vote for anyone they're told to, even if they don't know the person." They also wanted to protest the fact that this was an uncontested election. The two candidates on the ballot, Miss McLellan and Howard Mangel, discussed no issues and didn't let the electorate know where they stood.

A letter of resignation has been written by Arlo's campaign managers and is scheduled to appear in this week's ACORN. Howard Mangel, who finished third in the voting, will serve as the other Junior Senator next year.

In the University Senate race, the candidates who campaigned the least, sophomore Sperry and junior Chase, ran away with it. They defeated freshman Deborah Siegel and junior Steve Coffin, both of whom ran active campaigns which included much printed material.

In what was considered by some to be an upset, sophomore Mark Taylor, chairman of the Academic Forum, narrowly defeated junior Chris Stack for the post of ECAB Chairperson. Taylor received 264 votes. Miss Stack, who currently serves on ECAB, garnered 230, while sophomore Lloyd Hyman, also on ECAB, totaled 173.

Flip Willis was elected Social Chairperson in the biggest landslide of the day. He defeated Ford

(Continued on page 4)

Senator? Peter Arlo

U. Hires Food Consultant

by Tom Gillespie

The university has hired a consultant to look at our food service situation and see 1) if the school should ask Woods to stay; 2) if the school should ask in another food service; 3) if the school should run the food service by itself. The consultant, the former head of the Duke Univ. food service, Mr. Mynah (sic), a good friend of President Hardin, will also deal with the student employment situation and with the possibility of making the Snack Bar a la carte in the summer to cut down on the costs of using the Commons.

Mr. Mynah will be on campus by the time this is published. This was announced at last Wednesday's open meeting with University Vice President John Pepin.

During the meeting the possibility of commissioned security officers at Drew was discussed. It was made clear that the security men would be commissioned by President Hardin, and not by Madison. They would still have to follow the handbook procedures which deal with their powers and limitations. Dean Sawin commented that he had still not heard any reasonable and logical arguments against commissioning officers.

Another point discussed at the meeting was the illegal nature of political contributions by organizations which get their money out of general fees collected by the university every year (i.e., SGA contributions to the Vietnam Peace Movement). Any contributions made with these funds towards political

(Continued on page 4)

Drew Acorn

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The Acorn welcomes letters to the Editor and responsible commentary on the issues. All letters must be signed, although names will be withheld upon request. Manuscripts must be typewritten (doublespaced) and submitted no later than 11:00 a.m. on the Tuesday before Friday publication.

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Colorado Correspondent: Cindy Meyer.

THE YEAR IN FOCUS

It was the year of no president at Drew,
But we got a new president.

It was the year of "fresh paint and
healthy squirrels,"
But we got irate parents.

It was the year of Safety,
But we got Lt. Mc Kenna, thefts and
slashings.

It was the year of the New Food Service,
But we got long lines, unemployment
and deceitful management.

It was the year of inactivity and "no
cause."
But we got the vertical budget.

It was the year of increased investment
dividends,
But we got a tuition increase.

It was the year of the "non-politico,"
But we got a hotly contested SGA
election.

It was the year "let's talk positivism-
what's good with Drew,"
But we got unhappy R.A.'s and an R.D.
suing the university.

It was the year of ending Vietnam and
feeling settled,
But we got Dick Gregory.

It was the year of Human Liberation,
But we got American Program Bureau
for $5,000.

The Acorn, until September

A FINAL NOTE

I wish next year's editor's luck in keeping their minds open while not compromising their journalistic codes. Depending on how well the newspaper fulfills its role as critic, the editors' codes will be tested by pressure from faculty, administration and students.

At the very least, a newspaper should provoke critical thinking in certain areas. In this year's Acorn, I tried to establish credibility and respect through good news reporting, as a prerequisite for a more diversified tone to investigate areas of needed reform.

To be sure, there are many areas which still need to be unturned by the Acorn. Some which we regretfully were not able to complete are: The public relations attitude of the Drew administration in regard to the academic programs here; the service offered by the Placement Center; the Counselling Center; evaluating the United Nations semester; the plant office criteria for issuing room damage fees and the overall puzzle of the business office money (fines) game.

The Acorn became more rewarding for me second semester because of the greater number of people interested in it and the addition of some talented journalists.

One person cannot make a good newspaper, and it was encouraging that so many people felt the Acorn was 'open' enough for them to want to get involved. There were many different people who enjoyed working and contributing a service to students.

I believe that I enjoyed this past year most of all, and I thank all those people who added so much to the experience.

John M. Russonello

POOR RICHMAN'S ALMANAC

by Steven Richman

A Matter of Conscience

Students must continue to be at the forefront of free thought in this country, or the strides made in the awakening of the Sixties will soon be forgotten. This lesson is now being sorely tested over the principle of whether or not the Student Government Association of Drew University has the right to use its funds for political purposes.

First, an examination of the background. At its last meeting, the Student Senate unanimously approved three resolutions concerning the march against racism in Boston on May 17. The first resolution proclaimed the SGA's conviction that the march should be supported, and the second two were requests to petition ECAB for additional funds to support the march and rent a bus to send Drew students to Boston to protest.

Following the meeting, certain students obtained petitions and collected the necessary number of names to get the issue on the ballot in an effort to stop the Senate resolution. I oppose the stand of these students, and feel strongly that the student government should and must have the right to use its money for political purposes.

Since the march is in support of a United States court order to integrate schools, the money is not being used for purposes of influencing legislation or election of any candidates. Secondly, student government at Drew has often in the past used SGA money for political purposes, such as money to the Jo Ann Little defense fund. This is a fairly common practice for student governments all over the country. Many participate in the National Student Lobby, which gives annual conventions in political techniques, such as lobbying Congressmen. We pay dues to this organization; this is money going for a political purpose.

Therefore, the principle of whether we have the right to send funds for political activities must be upheld not only by precedent, but by human conscience. It is the right of every American citizen, regardless of race, to receive an adequate education. The United States government, through its judicial branch has ordered that blacks in Boston be given an equal opportunity and has seen fit to enforce this through busing. We support the United States government in its attempt to eradicate this discrimination.

There is more to life than grad school and good grades; this is not an Ivory Tower university. If not for student activism in the Sixties, the level of conscience concerning the war in Indochina would not have been raised as quickly or effectively as it was. It is the moral obligation of students, as future leaders of this country, to be the vanquard of liberal thought. Few others will.

I feel that since the student senate,democratically elected by the student body, made a stand, then the decision must stand as is. Money does not merely go "here and there," but was carefully considered by your elected representatives, entrusted with that responsibility of handling student matters, and was voted according to the popular wishes of the senate.

I urge you to support the principle of involvement. We cannot turn our backs into a neoisolationistic position. There are real issues beyond the wall; they must be dealt with.

I urge you to vote against the referendum sponsored by the opponents of involvement in political activities by the SGA.

Opinion: Private Functions and Public Monies

The question of student organizations sponsoring activities, "closed to the community," tends to arouse the ire of many Drew students. It is felt that exclusive social events are inherently unfair, since everyone pays their 150 dollar "general fee." The argument follows that if an organization wants "private" activities they should be funded privately.

Others hold that the needs of certain social groups, at times, can only be met through public funded activities restricted to their memberships. Designated "minority" organizations such as Hyera, I.S.A. and the Women's Collective were designed to meet the special cultural, political and social needs of black, foreign and female students. The E.C.A.G., E.C.A.B. and the Student Government Board have interpreted this design to include "limited" numbers of activities, (usually 2 per year) planned exclusively by and for the members of the organization.

To suggest that every student has full access to the larger social program of the college does not recognize the problems of cultural alienation. It is extremely difficult for minority students to assert any sense of "Black" or "feminist" consciousness within Drew's dominant white middle-class environment without the re-enforcement of occasional exclusive activities. Women's "consciousness raising" workshops can not effectively deal with the personal problems of sexism, when men are present. "Blackness" becomes "white washed" when every social event simulates Drew's 30 to 1 white/black ratio. Foreign culture often gets lost in the drone of the social committee's American rock and country-western music.

In these situations, separate social activities play an important role, lessening the constant pressures of assimilation. Not that these activities rectify the problems, but they do recognize the special need of "minority" students to celebrate their differences and maintain their identities.

At a time when some students want to slash minority budgets, it is necessary to reaffirm the right of minority students to sponsor some activities designed to meet certain needs not otherwise met. "Minority" students must get their share of the "general fee" they also pay.

jeff mockler

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Outraged

To the Editor:

This is a letter expressing my personal outrage at the recent actions of Mr. Ed Voyeur and his fellow petitioners. For those of you who are not aware of what I am talking about, I will elaborate. Last Sunday night the Senate passed a resolution petitioning ECAB for money to fund a bus to take Drew students to Boston on May 17 for the March Against Racism. Mr. Voyeur, on the pretense that student monies should not be used to fund anything of a political nature, has gathered together a petition calling for a referendum on the issue.

Should we keep all those monies on campus and forget about our obligations as human beings to those people who are not as lucky as us white suburban middle-class students who never had to worry about things such as busing? We were guaranteed a decent education because of the color of our skin, blacks are forced to take their chances.

This march in Boston goes beyond that of a political rally. Look at it this way, Ed, all those "liberals and radicals" are going to be there demanding that the laws of the United States be obeyed.

The principle of your argument is greatly overshadowed by the severity of the situation. This is a situation where the right to a local education by many children is at stake. Are we not to concern ourselves because of a principle, whose validity is questionable?

This whole petition reeks of racism and I'm very dismayed by the fact there has to be a referendum over an issue that belongs not in the polls at Drew University, but throughout the segregated school districts and other facilities of America where it should be fought until it is overturned.

In this case forget about your principles and concern yourself with your obligations as a human being.

Sincerely,
Tim Sperry

Vote 'YES'

To the Editor:

Friday's student body referendum as defined by the S.G.A. Attorney General now focuses on the question of the community's moral and financial (apx. $250) support of the N.A.A.C.P., May 17th March Against Racism in Boston. Before this issue is resolved, some background is needed.

Under rulings set down by U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity, 20,000 Boston school children are being bused in Phase I of a 2-part program to achieve "racial balance," (defined by Massachusetts law as no less than 30% and no more than 50% non-white enrollment in a single school). Beginning next fall, Phase II includes: 1. abandonment of all forced busing, 2. an expansion of voluntary busing to affluent white suburbs, 3. a 20% minimum black faculty requirement per school.

Busing is nothing new to Boston. A system of "racist" busing separating black urban and white suburban schools within "gerrymandered" school districts was accepted for years. Black children from Roxbury (median income $8,000) were bused 5 miles across town to all black schools, while affluent schools in Brookline (median income $14,500 stood within walking distances. It is interesting that the present busing plan of Garrity actually involves an aggregate decline in the total number of "busing miles."

Yet, reaction to the law has ranged from demonstrations by white mobs to violent attacks on black children's lives. Rocks, bottles and chains have become the tools used to defy the law. Screams of "kill niggers" are heard daily, in a milieu of intimidation and terror.

Here the issue, is not whether the relative merits of busing are the best means to achieve "quality education" but the rights of minority students not to be victimized by racist mobs. Since busing is a reality, black children must be guaranteed an education free from fear and violence.

I urge your affirmative vote on this issue in Friday's referendum.

jeff mockler

Camejo "Counterfeit"

To the Editor,

I must vigorously and strongly protest the decision of the Student Gov't Association, Political Science dept., History dept., etc. . . that allowed Peter Camejo to speak here at Drew on Tuesday April 22. This purported candidate for the presidency of the U.S. used the evening as a forum for the crass rhetoric of a naive and unrealistic soap box orator. This "counterfeit," as Harry Truman would have put it, did not, in the hour that I attended, offer one valid suggestion as to how this system of ours could be reformed.

Instead, all he did was to attack the present shortcomings of the U.S.system. He showed himself to be considerably uninformed in economics, current events, and press coverage of events in South East Asia. It was his belief that the Great Depression was caused by profit-hungry capitalists and that the Socialists could have cured it in no time at all. The Depression would have been "cured" by simply voting it away and sending everyone to work. The press, he claimed, was constantly reporting the events in S.E.A. by opening their coverage with, "more bad news from Vietnam." In fact, the press coverage of Vietnam has been the most objective since the Tet offensive.

Mr. Camejo made me sick with his self-righteous rhetoric. He accuses the U.S. with kidnapping 1,000 babies from 'nam. This allegation is completely and totally false. The U.S. undertook this "babylift" with the highest huminatarian motives and it is irresponsible people like Mr. Camejo who attempt to make political hay out of the highest moral motives on the part of U.S. citizens. In my coming years at Drew, I hope never to encounter such a rabble rouser as Mr. Camejo again. Even though there is much wrong with this country of ours, it is still my country, right or wrong. This man is unworthy of the memory of Eugene V. Debs. The Progressive movement contributed more to the U.S. in terms of social reform than this man could ever contribute to society.

In closing, it must be said that the so-called Socialist alternative is no alternative at all. The movement and their candidate are woefully naive and misinformed. These people spout rhetoric and propaganda worthy of that spread by Hitler's propaganda machine during W.W.II. This man and his movement purport to be broadly tolerant, yet are as narrow-minded and biased as those they label racist. Mr. Camejo is not a serious candidate for President, rather he spouts rhetoric on his soap box and purports to be offering constructive criticism. All I heard was a continuing attack on U.S. society and all it stands for. This writer was totally disgusted by his rhetoric, and was glad for walking out on him.

Sincerely,
Kevin A. Kaplan

Satire: Arlo Steps Down

To the editor.

The following is a transcript of Senator Peter Arlo's address last night.

Good evening.

This is the first time I have spoken to you from this cage where so many decisions have been made which have shaped the history of this nation.

Throughout the long and difficult period, of my election, I've felt it my duty to preserve; to make every possible effort to start the term of office to which you elected me.

In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base on this campus to justify continuing that effort.

Drew needs a full time Senator and a full time President, particularly at this time with the problems we face at home and abroad.

I have never been a quitter.

To leave office before my term begins is opposed to every instinct in my body. But as Senator I must put the interests of America and Drew first.

And to those who have not felt able to give me your support, let me say I leave with no bitterness toward those who have opposed me, because all of us in the final analysis have been concerned with the good of the campus however our judgments might differ.

To have served in this office is to have felt a very personal sense of kinship with each and every American, because I love America. In leaving it I do so with this prayer: May God's grace be with you in all the days ahead.

Sincerely,
"Senator Peter Arlo"
(Real names withheld upon request)

FAP II: What's the $ For

Dear Drew Community,

I have a few questions that I think everyone at Drew should be asking. It concerns FAP II (the annual picnic). The FAP II signs are very ambiguous. They say one dollar for a ticket. Now, maybe I shouldn't be asking such stupid questions, but, what is the dollar for? Is it for food, beer, or both? If it is for food, I can't understand why. As far as I know, the food is being supplied by Woods and the dining hall will be closed for dinner. We have already paid for our meals through our food plan, so a dollar for our meals seems ridiculous. Knowing that our school would never do anything ridiculous, I must assume that the dollar is not for the food. This would mean that the Drew students could eat that day at the picnic without paying a dollar.

Now we come to the beer. Could the dollar be for beer? To my knowledge you must have a liquor license to sell beer. As far as I know, the Pub's license doesn't cover selling beer on the athletic field. So then, what is the dollar for? I can't figure it out because the way I perceive it, we can still go to the picnic, eat and drink without paying the dollar.

So, what is the dollar for? The band? I don't think so for our social committee should be taking care of that expense. So I must again question, why the dollar? The publicity posters give us no clue to this question. My

(Continued on page 4)

Raving Mad . . .

RAVING MAD . . . .

by Craig Massey

Well folks, this is it. The end of an error. And, as we prepare to bid good riddance to good ol' Drool U., perhaps we should pause a moment to reflect, and contemplate the year in all its raving madness.

What follows is a list of awards given as expressions of our deep and abiding appreciation to a few of the members of our community who have, through their constant efforts, struggled to make life around here as strange and confusing as possible.

***The Ralph Plant Equivocation Award** — to Dean Sawin, for his unhesitating ability to enthusiastically deny the obvious.

***The Mark LonoPR Prize** — to Steve Richman and the "Haselton Machine," for tenacity and blind allegience to the principles of misrepresentation, and for their success in bringing to our government a "New Mediocrity."

***The Hermann Voss "Jadwiga Memorial" Scholarship Fund** — to Dr. Barry Saltzman, D.O.A., in order that he might better learn the techniques of his trade.

***The "Have It Our Way" Special** — to Ed Bendick, for bringing a little terror and absurdity back into our dining experience.

***The "Who Is John Galt" Award** — to Ed Voyeur, for his unfailing attempts to give Fascism a good name and a little sex appeal.

***The "Friends of Capitalism" Prize** — to Martin Duus, in appreciation of his unswerving adherence to the iron law of inflation.

In addition to these awards, there is a special prize, given to the one faculty member who has consistently proven that, through a minimum of effort, moralizing campus life can become an obsession.

***The John Hospers "Monday Morning Ethisitician" Award** — to Professor John Copeland (Phil. Dept.), for asking me last week if, by accompanying my column every week with a picture of myself in drag I was trying to play a role or something (I told the man that once I had tried to play a harmonica, but kept getting my tounge stuck in the holes). No sir, there won't be a transvestite revolution . . .

And, finally, an award for all of you people who have, at one time or another ever taken anything I said seriously:

***The Stanley ["Eggs"] Baker Misplaced Concern Award** — which consists of a free subscription to Reader's Digest and a complete and unexpurgated collection of the famed Zoo-ologist's Acorn Raves (titled, "Off The Wall, And Other Shallow Commentaries).

Just Remember: When everything and everybody around you seem to be melting into madness, and the whole world just seems so screwy, SO ARE YOU!!!

Inquiring Reporter

by Bob Zwengler

Question: If you had to do it over again, would you go to Drew? (This was asked only of seniors).

Jeff Solomon: "No. I'd go to a cheaper school. Drew isn't worth the money."

Janet Cropper: "No. It's too small. It's not what's right for me. Liberal arts is too confining."

David Powell: "Yes, if you could figure out a way not to ruin my health in the process."

Mike Sigal: "Yes. It's small and there's a lot of opportunity to get to know most of the people, both students and faculty. But if it cost 5 grand a year to go here, no."

John Lasala: "For academics yes, but if I were to do it over again I would try and find a school of this academic caliber that had some of the sports I was good at, like wrestling and football."

Craig Kozlow: "Yes socially, yes academically, no administratively."

Becky Sawyer: "Yes, but I'd take two years off instead of one. Three years is too much. The smallness is stifling."

Joann O'Dowd: "No. I don't try to repeat my mistakes."

Inquiring Reporter: "Yes, as long as I could be the Inquiring Reporter."

Letters to the Editor

purpose in writing this is not to avoid paying the dollar. I am looking forward to the picnic as much as anyone else. It just seems to me that we, the students of Drew, have a right to know where our money is going. I hope the committee who organized FAP II will let their colleagues know what we are paying for before the picnic, not after.

Respectfully Yours,
Ruth Simon

New International Club

April 25

To the members of the International Club:

I have written down the main points of my platform, which are:

1. To ask for a sizeable amount of money from the University in order to finance the Club's activities.
2. To arrange for trips to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, etc., to visit centers of public attraction. And in order to draw other foreign students' attention to our school, through participating in various school's international clubs, and introduce Drew University more and more.
3. To provide scholarships for needy foreign students.
4. To begin free language courses for the club's members conducted by members from various countries.
5. To invite well-known scholars to give speeches to the members on varied important topics.
6. To decorate the International Club Office with flags and pictures from different countries.
7. To make arrangements for showing movies from different countries in order to acquaint the members with the cultures and ways of life of different countries.
8. To celebrate the birthdays of the club's members and to send greeting cards to their families back at home, and to celebrate the club members' graduations by sending cards to them and their families either in the U.S. or abroad.
9. To hold an International Club dinner at least once a month in order to familiarize Drew students with different kinds of food from the countries represented by members of the International Club.
10. To publish a newspaper on behalf of the club to reserve a section of the Drew Acorn in order to make the club familiar to students and to publish the opinions of members and the club's activities.

Of course, in order to achieve the above goals I will need the active participation and cooperation of all the club's members. I would like to see our club take advantage of all its opportunities, and to fulfill our highest expectations.

Sincerely,
Haidar Atmar, President
International Club
Political Science
Graduate Student

The annual election of the International Students' Association of Drew University was held on April 25th. Haidar Atmar, a graduate student from Afghanistan, was elected president of the club for the coming year. Florence Etheart, Francoise Kawinker, George, Suki, were elected vice-president, secretary, treasurer and Social Committee Members respectively.

Last Friday, on May 2nd, the International Students Association at Drew University celebrated its Annual Ball Dance. The occasion was a success! There is no doubt that the celebration was international in character. At least twenty countries were represented. However, the highlight of the evening was the display of native costumes from different areas of the world, including: Japan, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, and Mexico. Furthermore, the attendance of both Mr. and Mrs. Hardin was an added pleasure. The introduction of the newly elected officials of the International Club also took place. Haidar Atmar, a graduate student from Afghanistan, having been elected president of the club for the coming year, will be responsible for planning the activities of the club. Moreover, those students who are to graduate with a Masters by the end of the summer were presented with a small gift by the club members. As the evening of enjoyment came to an end, the international community of Drew left the Ball with hope of continuing the fostering of internationalism.

Juan Luna
Tarasankar Chaudhuri

Social Committee

May 4, 1975

To the Drew Community:

I want to thank the Drew Community for their support in the Social Committee election.

My basic organizational plan for next year's Social Committee is to divide it into five interacting subcommittees: a concert committee, a movie committee, a dance committee, a special programs department (which will handle such activities as the outside parties and the dinner dances in the commons) and an advertising department which will organize publicity and coordinate information sheets listing social events taking place in most of the eastern New Jersey colleges.

Above all, what we need are people to help make these committees viable. Next year's successes depend on having involved students join the Social Committee. I'd like not only your electoral support, but your ideas and personal commitment to make next year the best one yet.

Sincerely,
Flip Willis

Congratulations

April 30, 1975

To the Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Doug Goodham and Danny Aronson on their election to the senate representing the senior class. I feel that the two most qualified candidates won. I wish to express my deep gratitude to all those who worked and voted for me.

Sincerely yours,
Irwin J. Nowick

Seniors Leave A Gift

TO ALL SENIORS:

As part of the fund-raising effort of the University, the University has a program that involves gifts from graduating seniors. Students participating in this, leave any portion of their rooming deposit to the school, with half going to the entire University and the other half going to either a special dean's loan fund for students or to the department of the giver's major. The entire portion of the housing deposit or any portion of it may be donated. We urge you to consider this, since it implies not collecting the deposit and leaving it to the university where it is sorely needed. Karl Salathe can provide more information about it, and has asked us to tell you to see him if you are interested.

Sincerely,
Steve Richman
John Miller

Thanks, From Academic Forum

1 May 1975

Dear Editor,

ACADEMIC FORUM is grateful for the campus and community support it has had for this year's presentations. Special thanks to the Public Affairs and Calendar Offices, the Sociology Department, Hyera for its co-sponsorship of Gwendolyn Brooks and Eleanor Holmes Norton, and the English Department which plunged into shallow budgetary waters to help us present Gwendolyn Brooks and Anthony Burgess.

ACADEMIC FORUM
Mark Taylor
Bob Keating
Jo Van Vliet
Stephanie Kip
Jomerro McMillian
Nancy Baughman
Laura Papa

In Reply, Again

To the Editor:

Regarding Bob Keating's letter of April 25th, which was in response to my original letter of April 11th, concerning Academic Forum's Monday afternoon presentation (April 7th) of disc jockey Jonathan Schwartz, at the expense of $450.00: I am sorry that Mr. Keating was unable to understand the obvious point of my letter. I was in no way trying to draw a comparison between the aesthetic value of films versus speakers. I agree with Mr. Keating that speakers are essential to a college's cultural life. My point was that when one is entrusted with a position involving the spending of student funds, then one MUST schedule expensive events, such as the Jonathan Schwartz talk, at a time when the majority of students may, if they wish, attend.

In his letter, Mr. Keating stated that having Jonathan Schwartz here at Drew "... represented something of a coup for the university because he makes almost no personal appearances ..." This may be true, but I strongly suggest that the next time Mr. Keating plans a coup in his speaker schedule, he should plan it at a time when more than just a handful of students can witness it.

Sincerely,
Michael P. Smith

Who Will Take Over Housing?

by John M. Russonello

The mystery of who will head the housing department next year should be cleared up next week.

President Hardin has been consulting with different administrators and has received three different recommendations as to who should replace Fran Sellers, Director of Housing. He expects to reach a decision sometime next week, but he says it may only be a temporary solution. "A permanent solution may involve going outside the university to find someone, and right now I'm leaning towards staying inside the university in order to cut back employing more administrators unnecessarily."

Hardin plans over the summer to make a slot by slot analysis of administrative personnel, and an overall appraisal of administration structure. Right now he's not sure how he'll rearrange things, but he's trying to do what is "financially responsible."

Associate Dean of students Elynor Erickson believes that the university should commit itself to a "whole idea of residential living on campus." Asked if she would take on the added responsibility of housing if President Hardin offered, Erickson responded positively. "Or anywhere else my qualifications would fit," she added. She told the Acorn, "a much more profesional approach would be to have the whole housing picture come under one administrative head." Speaking of Mrs. Sellers' organization, the Dean said, "She has a beautiful set up, and with a good secretary who's also 'people oriented,' we can achieve a total streamlining of university housing."

Mrs. Sellers, who is leaving the post to take courses in psychology at Drew, said that her first and foremost concern is for her replacement to "have a keen sense of fairness."

Elections

(Continued from page 1)

Currier, 587—70. Willis, a present member of the Social Committee, distributed a list of his plans to the student body during the campaign, while his opponent did no active campaigning.

Name recognition seemed to play a part in the election of Doug Goodman and Dan Aronson as Senior Senators. Goodman is presently Social Chairperson and Aronson is senator from Hurst. They were victorious over Irwin Nowick and Bob McCarthy.

Dave Mortenson, with 172 votes, and Phil Toran, with 157, won solid victories for Sophomore Senator over Cathy Ulozas and Tom Tani.

Carl Winner from Division A, John Farley from Divison B, and Dave Audretsch from Division C were elected to the Budget and Program Committee. The Curriculum Committee will have Judy Bradford from A, Tom Herman from B, and Rob Whitley from C.

Food Consultant

(Continued from page 1)

purposes could easily jeopardize the tax exempt status of the University. However, SGA President Steve Richman claimed that although the contribution to the Boston march against racism is political in nature, the organization which would receive the money was non profit, and therefore the contribution is not illegal.

Pepin Returns

John Pepin returned to his post last week after recovering from a mild heart attack suffered on February 13.

Senate Opposes Commissioned Officers

by Tim Sperry

At the last Senate meeting of the year SGA President Steve Richman clarified his position on the commissioning of Drew security officers. In a resolution offered to the Senate, Richman stated that he is "unequivocally opposed to the commissioning of Drew security officers with the power of arrest." This resolution passed unanimously.

A resolution, submitted by Richman and Vice-President John Miller, calling for the addition of a committee of seven persons to assist the Social Committee Chairperson in his duties, created much debate. The main question posed by Dan Chase and ECAB Chairperson Jeff Mockler was, "Does the Senate, because it is the main body of the SGA, have the right to govern the workings of the Social Committee simply because it is funded through the SGA board?"

After much argument, the resolution was reworded to read that "the Social Committee will be assisted by an advisory board composed of members from other SGA funded organizations, namely Hyera, Women's Collective, International Students Organization, Academic Forum, and Forensics." This was an attempt to get a representation of most facets of Drew life. The resolution then passed.

A decision made by the Senate, which has since created controversy, involved a resolution by Senator Beth Yingling which called for support for the upcoming March Against Racism in Boston. The motion called for $100 to be sent to the NAACP Committee Against Racism. The problem, since resolved, is that political contributions by organizations funded by the university general fee are illegal. A second part of the resolution petitioned ECAB for sufficient funds to send as many Drew students as want to go to Boston on May 17 for the rally. These funds will pay for the cost of bus rental.

By a unanimous vote the Senate passed a resolution "respectfully demanding" that Dr. Barry Saltzman, D.O., not be rehired for the school year 1975—76. This was a result of a discussion about the continuing lack of adequate services offered by the Infirmary.

Three resolutions submitted by Budget and Program Committee person Phil Sanderson added a touch of humor to the meeting. The first, numbered 1848, "in order to relieve the senate of its agony as a token institution and the burden of its hypocrisy," called for the dissolution of the Student Senate of the CLA. Number 1864, upon the condition that 1848 did not pass, called for the renaming of the Senate as the "Drew Bullshitters Club." In the event that the previous two did not pass, number 1971 asked that "representation be established along more socialistic lines in order to stem the growing elitism and incompetence of the members of the senate."

A sheet of 38 Presidential appointments to various committees such as ECAB, Academic Forum, Student Concerns, UC Board, and Academic Standing was approved by a single vote. It was suggested, to no avail, by Jeff Mockler that the ECAB appointments wait until the new chairperson was elected.

Senators Dan Chase and Tim Sperry submitted a resolution asking that the Library hours be extended to 1:00 A.M. on weekdays and 12:00 P.M. on weekends during Reading and Exam weeks. The resolution was passed.

Acorn Announces New Co-Editors

NEW ACORN CO-EDITORS: Linda Ney and Robin Stern, shown here with outgoing Acorn Editor John Russonello, were chosen to head the paper next year by the Acorn Editorial Board. The board interviewed ten applicants last Tuesday evening in a five-hour session. Ney, a freshman news writer for the paper, and Stern, the Acorn's entertainment editor this year, were approved by the Communications Board but not by Wednesday afternoon. Ney and Stern applied separately but were given the position jointly, because Russonello explained: "Their abilities and attitudes should complement each other. They are two very different people, but I think that it will help more than it will hurt. They're two dedicated people, and that's what counts."

Hardin Proposes Honorary Degree Committee

"If it's worth doing, it's worth doing in a systematic and deliberate way," says President Hardin about his idea to establish a nomination committee for honorary degrees. The president will recommend to Drew's board of trustees on May ninth that the university by-laws be changed to allow the set up of a committee consisting of four trustees and the University Senate Steering Committee (made up of one student, two faculty, the president and one other administrator).

Hardin hopes that his plan will make the honorary degree a more regular feature at commencement, and have the selection be more of a community effort.

President Hardin

In the past, honorary degree nominations have been decided by a trustee committee, with the University Senate playing a consulting role. "That consulting hasn't gone all that well. Faculty input has been too little, too late," University Senate faculty member Dr. Charles Courtney told the Acorn. He added, "If this proposal goes through, the Steering Committee will be a lot more open and aggressive in getting names for honorary degrees."

This is exactly what President Hardin is looking for, in contrast to Drew's previous record of giving a mere handful of such degrees. Drew issued its first honorary degree in 1961, and then proceeded to give them on an irregular basis, some years having as many as four recipients, some years none.

Last year, at Drew's commencement, honorary degrees were given to speaker Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina, and Allan Gilbert, former Drew visiting professor of literature.

This year, look for a surprise.

Faculty Hear of New Grant for Drew

by Carl Winner

Drew University may shortly be the beneficiary of a $750,000 grant, according to a statement made by Dean Nelbach at the faculty meeting this past Friday. Other reports heard by faculty included new teaching staff for next year, next fall's admissions outlook, prospects for January 1976, and seminars for faculty members.

If it materializes, the $750,000 grant would be one of the first tangible results of the many hours spent by President Hardin on fund-raising activities. Dean Nelbach hinted that the grant would be used to fund a new faculty chair.

As of now, Dr. Baker indicated that 27 courses will be offered in January 1976, the most innovative, being an interdisciplinary course concerned with world hunger.

Faculty was also informed of the following new staffing for next year: a new part-time instructor in Art, and new Assistant Professors in Classics, Economics, History, and Math. In addition, Ada Ortuzar becomes a full-time professor in Spanish, and the college has invited two women to become Assistant Professors of Political Science and Zoology. In the case of the Political Science appointment, her acceptance would give Drew its first full-time black professor in recent memory.

Retiring Director of Admissions, Dr. Austin Cole, announced that the college would probably reach its goal of 400 freshmen in the fall class, with admissions running roughly at the same rate as last year. The prospect is also for more transfers entering Drew in September.

Econ. Dept. To Offer New Program

by Stephanie Kip

Economic majors will soon have a chance to participate in a "Program in International Finance." This program beginning in the summer of 1977, will be in conjunction with the language departments (esp. French).

Economics majors in the program will fulfill regular economic requirements at Drew during freshman and sophomore years. Junior year will be spent in London and Brussels. The student will then be given an opportunity to practically test out his linguistics and economic background — the summer between junior and senior year is spent working as an intern in a European bank. The economic majors then return to Drew and attend special seminars given on Wall Street, during their senior year. Dr. Cranmer has indicated that qualifications for this program will be of an honor's program caliber.

"Program in International Finance" will be run by the most recent addition to the Economic Department, Ms. Vivian Bull. Ms. Bull supervised the most recent Brussels semester and has previously taught at Drew for three years.

Due to the increased interest in the Brussels semester, the Economics Department anticipates running it on a year-round basis starting in Fall 1976. Last year thirty-three students attended the Brussels semester, compared to the 20 — 25 students in previous years. Dr. Cranmer attributes rising interest to many reasons: students are now realistically looking for solid job backgrounds, international affairs are increasingly becoming important to the American economy, and the British entry into the EEC has sparked student interest.

Plagiarism Persists: Students Blame Grad Schools

by Becky Sawyer

As the competition for good grades grows keener and available spaces in graduate and professional schools become fewer, more and more students are taking deviate routes on the road to an 'A.' These routes may be divided into two categories: cheating on objective style examinations and plagiarism.

Cheating, due to the risk involved, is somewhat antiquated. Career-minded students do not welcome this brand of dishonesty. But plagiarism, in its many and varied forms, is apparently widely employed.

"I've seen a big change in students in the four years I've been here," a Drew University senior recently noted. "Students are a lot subtler. They're still mad, but they don't shout and scream. They still want A's — maybe worse than before — but they don't steal exam questions off the teacher's desk."

ACADEMIC PRESSURE

When asked about a growth in academic pressure, another student, a zoology major, remarked, "Kids are really blood-thirsty now. Nobody helps anybody on their experiments anymore and people steal books from the library so other students can't use them."

There is one form of cooperation among students, however. This involves the pooling by friends of papers written for the mutual benefit of all. Need a paper for a constitutional law course? Help yourself to one from the community pile! One junior, a French major, said, "I know a guy who got an A on a paper written by another guy. He just retyped it and handed it in."

Other forms of plagiarism are more traditional. A student finds a passage relative to his topic, edits it to fit his needs, but does not document this stolen information. Other students may go so far as to paraphrase a passage or even mix and match several passages. And of course, there is always Roget's Thesaurus. A junior who plans to go to nursing school said, "When I'm in a hurry, I get a couple of books from the library, take out my thesaurus and in eight hours I've got a ten-page paper."

Another junior questioned, a political science major, also copies directly from source material when pressed for time. "What else do they expect us to do?" he asked. "Five courses with papers all due the same week and all the time everybody is yelling, 'Participate in this, participate in that.'"

Out of fifteen students questioned, ten said they list source books in their bibliography but do not document direct quotes. Martha, a psychology major, reasons, "That's really going too far, don't you think? When an author says something I would like to say ten times better than I could say it, I see no reason to mess with the wording."

Dean of Students, Alton Sawin

FACULTY REACTION

What is the faculty reaction to the apparent increase in plagiarism? Some professors continue to overlook it, others to be fooled by it. Some treat it as a confidential matter between student and instructor. These more fortunate offenders are sent a note by the instructor, reprimanded and given an incomplete mark until the paper is rewritten.

William Stroker, assistant professor of religion, treats the problem in a more serious manner. "There are two kinds of plagiarism — the intentional and the unintentional," he said. Intentional offenders — those who falsify information and footnotes or do not indicate materials — are flunked. Unintentional offenders, or those who paraphrase or who do not know the correct way to document information, are graded down, according to the seriousness of the offense. An average of five or six students are graded down per semester, while he has only flunked three students for plagiarism during his six years at Drew.

Stroker has been known to spend many hours in the library checking up on the legitimacy of students' documentation. If books listed in the student's bibliography have not been returned to the library, he sends the student a note saying that until the books are returned the paper will not be graded.

When only two or three words from a paragraph have been changed, this indicates to me a lack of knowledge of the subject matter. This is not education. If I did not try to stop it I would not be doing my job as an educator."

Stroker sees the problem as one involving mainly freshmen. "Not enough of our students write well. I'm not blaming the English Department, but if writing skills were better the temptation to plagiarize would be smaller." He said that some students do not recognize the ridiculousness of using a nineteenth century writing style taken from one book in one paragraph and switching to a more contemporary style in the next.

James H. Pain, associate professor of religion, hopes that students simply do not understand what plagiarism is, and that this will account for its increase.

William Stroker

But dean of students, Alton Sawin, is not so optimistic. "There is more plagiarism than ever going on now," Sawin recently said.

What's to be Done?

He believes that either students are getting away with it or they are being reprimanded so lightly that they keep trying to plagiarize. "This is not a matter between student and instructor. These students must be reported so that proper action may be taken. When instructors don't report plagiarism, they encourage it."

What is the "proper action" to be taken? "If every student would read the statement on academic honesty he would understand the school's policy on plagiarism." The statement on academic honesty used to be printed in the college handbook but, due to its seven page length, it was dropped. On their own initiative, students must now go to the college counseling center to obtain a copy.

The statement outlines what plagiarism is, attempting first to reason with the student by asking him to remember why he came to college in the first place. Apparently learning and receiving good grades are two different things. Plagiarism is referred to as "shoddy, slovenly, unacknowledged borrowing," and several examples of it are given.

When plagiarism is discovered, "instructors shall report alleged dishonesty to the dean." A committee composed of a permanent member of the faculty, who for years has been political science professor Robert G. Smith, the dean, the reporting instructor and the student's advisor will investigate the complaint. The student may make an oral or written statement, if he so chooses, and he may be represented by another member of the faculty.

If found guilty and it is the student's first offense, he shall lose credit for the course. If it is his second offense, he may be dismissed from the college. Sawin said that six to ten cases are reported per year, but only one student has been dismissed during Sawin's 18 years as dean of students.

Students Feel Grad School Pressure

Surrounded by economic distress and facing an uninviting job market, students are not very responsive to righteous rules and academic codes of honor. They feel that until the unreasonable demand for good grades on the part of graduate and professional schools ceases, plagiarism will continue.

"Students who do something on their own simply do not have as good a chance of getting in some place as students who have help," said one prospective law student.

Another student, who would like to be an art historian, said, "You can feel the pressure a lot more than a few years ago. To get good grades you've got to study all the time. To go to grad school you've got to get good grades, and to get a half-interesting job you've got to go to grad school. Sometimes you just can't help plagiarizing since everything begins right here."

Aurevoir les Pendants!

Drew Students Motivated by Grades, Not Learning

by Bob Zwengler

"I think my students are in my courses for knowledge," said Dr. Harold Rohrs of the zoology department.

"I take courses for interest but I do work because it's required," said junior Bob Purd. "I want to get A's for future use, that being graduate school."

These two quotes exemplify some of the conflicting attitudes held by students and teachers regarding schoolwork, competition and grades. Teachers seem to think, at least to an extent, that students learn for the sake of learning while students readily admit that they are only concerned with high grades and eventual entrance into graduate or professional school.

This feeling on the part of the students is in contrast to the mood of the 1960's, when, according to a recent New York Times editorial, "grades and tests came under fire as the symbols of an allegedly repressive establishment." The editorial added that grades have now established a "winner take all tyranny over education."

A recent article in the Times magazine came to the same conclusion. The article, entitled "Too Many A's" reported that at Stanford, "students get a B and they bawl."

Students Looking For A's

Interviews of Drew students agreed with the above statements, while a survey of Drew teachers only partially agreed.

First, both students and teachers agree there is greater competition for grades. When asked if students have ever pressured him about course and test grades, Mr. Lawrence Dixon of the Economics Department said, "Of course, but it doesn't bother me. I feel I should be able to demonstrate to a student why I gave him the mark I did." He sees nothing wrong with a student not wanting to accept a B or a C, but to minimize the problem he "puts the grading procedure in the course syllabus, assigning weights to tests and papers. This way a student can calculate on his own where he stands."

Dr. James Miller, chemistry professor, agrees that "students have always pressured me — it's no secret that pre-med students are the most aggressive ones about grades." He adds, however, that "students don't complain about grades. I think they're fairly happy with B's." He qualified this by saying that he teaches upper level courses, and couldn't say whether this statement holds true for introductory courses.

Larry Dixon

Students were asked about this matter of wanting A's, and complaining about B's and C's, in this way: When in a course, regardless of the amount of work you're putting into it, wouldn't you prefer an A, as opposed to a B or C? Senior Rich Gates said he'd like to get the A, because it's "the standard of excellence." "I always want an A," said sophomore Karen Chanda, "and I always think of what I could have done to get one."

It seems, then, that grades matter to students more than teachers realize. This leads to the question: Do students learn for learning's sake? Both Dr. Miller and Dr. Rohrs feel that their students want to learn. Dr. Rohrs admitted that "students are more concerned with grades than in the past," but he doesn't consider grades the "primary motivating force for learning."

Mr. Dixon feels that the students who receive lower grades try "to tell me what I want to hear on a test, while the better student will be more inclined to say what he thinks." Mr. Dixon sees a correlation between these "better students," and the increased desire to learn for learning's sake.

Rick Zichlin, senior: "I work more for the grade than for the learning. Schoolwork would sometimes get boring if it were done only for the learning. Grades are a motivator." Janet Pearson, junior, put it more simply: "Work is done because it's required." The majority of students agreed with these statements. The desire for knowledge that the teachers see the students having is not the main incentive — the desire for grades is.

James Miller

Grades Climb

The desire for high marks has had positive aspects. This is reflected in a "national phenomenon of rising grades," according to registrar Barent Johnson. This trend is apparent at Drew, upon examining recent statistics. In the fall of 1969, the mean grade point average for the school was 2.56, and 16.8 per cent of all grades given that semester were A's. In the spring of 1974, the mean grade point average for the school was 3.09 and 29.2 per cent of all grades given that semester were A's. There has been a steady climb in both these categories in the past five years.

Mr. Johnson also pointed out that the percentage of students on the Dean's List goes up every semester, and is now close to 40%. He felt that possibly the criteria for making Dean's List (a 3.1 average) should be adjusted upward.

Mr. Johnson partially attributed the rise in the school's mean semester average in recent years to the marking system of A, B, C, No Credit, which began in the fall of 1971. There are now no D's to keep the average down.

At the time the new marking system was instituted, Dr. Miller said a "faculty rule," to lower the C range, was developed. This rule said that a D plus was now the cutoff for a passing grade, although it shows up as a C minus on the record. The reason for this is simply that "too many students would be flunking" because there were no more D's. Mr. Dixon said he lowers the C range as the semester goes on, "because the longer a student stays in my course, the more he deserves to get credit, if I don't push him out (advise him to drop the course.)"

Evidently, a C grade is not quite what it used to be. However, outside of lowering the C range, no teacher asked admitted to marking any differently, or easier, than in past years.

Cheating and Other Methods

The lengths to which students will go to better their grades in the form of activities such as getting to know the teacher better (known as brown nosing) were also discussed with faculty. Mr. Dixon admitted to having students who pay him "unnecessary visits," and in general have tried to get to know him to better their grade. He said that he does his best "to minimize the impact of knowing the students."

No teacher asked had ever caught a student cheating. By contrast, students were able to mention numerous examples of cheating. Rich Gates said, "The exams in Political Science I were a blatant example of cheating."

Dr. Miller pointed out a possible reason why cheating might be on the rise at Drew. As admissions standards are lowered every year, "more poorer students are admitted." This, he said, could lead to cheating because the new students are less capable of doing well academically. They resort to other methods to raise their grades.

What has brought on this resurgent, and growing, desire for high grades? Here is one answer students and teachers generally agree upon. (The teachers who didn't feel students valued grades highly were asked why they feel students are working harder these days.) The answer?

"For graduate school," said junior Kerry Thorson.

"Graduate school is the main reason for this competition for grades," agreed Mr. Dixon.

As one student put it, "You can't get a good job today without going to graduate school, and you need good grades to get in."

B Johnson

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Dr. Saltzman Cites Needed Infirmary Changes

by Glenn Sherman

Extended drug rehabilitation facilites, increased doctor availability, creation of new laboratory facilities and a new personal attitude on the part of the nurses are improvements that Dr. Barry Saltzman of the Drew Infirmary feels should be instituted by next semester. The doctor sees the Infirmary as an "exciting" part of the campus, where socialized medicine is being practiced.

Dr. Saltzman contends that the Infirmary provides "adequate" health service for the Drew student body. An installment of a small laboratory would allow for blood tests and urinalysis to be done on the premises rather than sending them out to an independent lab. Physical therapy facilities are also needed, as many of the injuries treated are sports related. Saltzman recommended hot packs and ultra-sound treatments as suitable for such a purpose.

"Improvements in the gyneocological services are also needed," he said. On the top of the list is more private facilities, to make the women more comfortable when they come in for medical services. Saltzman stated that "a large percentage of female cases treated at the Infirmary deal with V.D. and birth control." The doctor felt that an agressive education program on his part and the rest of the staff could help alleviate the V.D. problem and to help more people understand birth control.

"The Infirmary should definitely be open 24 hours a day," Saltzman emphasized. He hypothesized: "this year's limited hours are not due to the budget, but that it may have been a move to make the nurses feel more secure at night." Saltzman also felt that an extension of doctor's hours and to have some hours at night would probably benefit the students.

"Fifty per cent of our patients come in for psychological help." The patient's problems include sex difficulties, fear of pregnancy, and home-sickness. Dr. Saltzman claims the doctors are providing a service "above and beyond" the call of duty. Saltzman feels that the students feel more secure talking to the doctor and don't bother consulting their counselors.

There are several students on campus with problems with heavy drugs, i.e. heroin," Saltzman claimed. When a student with a drug problem comes in, the doctor will send him to a drug rehabilitation center and work in conjunction with the center in the setting up of a rehabilitation program. Although Saltzman feels a drug education program is sorely needed at Drew, he believes "it will not be taken seriously by the students."

Dr. Saltzman explained one problem this year: "The large percentage of psychological cases calls for a certain type of personality in a nurse. Many times a student coming to the infirmary in the middle of the night may profit more from a 'motherly' talk with one of the nurses, than from medication." Saltzman found the nurses of two years ago to be more of the "mother hen" type, whereas this year's staff is more professional and stress only the nurse-patient relationship. The former is a more suitable attitude needed by a nurse working on a college campus and Saltzman has seen the staff beginning to realize this as they begin to change their attitudes.

Dr. Saltzman seemed quite disturbed by the Student Concerns Report as appearing in last week's Acorn. Mr. Zwengler stated in his article, "The committee will recommend to Dr. Saltzman that he find another doctor to replace Dr. Redbord, who at present serves as Dr. Saltzman's substitute. This is based on the opinion of the infirmary staff, who felt that the quality of Dr. Redbord's work and his attitude toward students left something to be desired." Saltzman felt it to be quite poor journalistic practice to publish something like this. First of all, neither he nor Redbord knew anything about this until they read about it in the Acorn. Saltzman felt that Dr. Redbord is a very fine doctor and saw no reason why he should ask him to leave. Dr. Saltzmn and the nurses discredit Zwengler's statement that it is the "opinion of the infirmary staff." They claim to have never made any comment about the quality of Dr. Redbord's work.

Dr. Saltzman was very open and honest during the interview. He asked for student suggestions on better ways to run things and seemed sincerely willing to have an open ear.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Zwengler's reporting was based on statements made at the meeting by faculty and students who are members of Student Concern. The Acorn was merely reporting what went on at the meeting.

Barry Saltzman

Ed Bendick

Bendick Says Food Problems Are "Straightened Out"

by Wade Thunhorst

"As far as next year goes, the situation is strictly in the hands of Drew and M.W. Woods," said food service manager Ed Bendick. "I assume that I will be back here next year, but of course I can't say for sure." Bendick indicated that he plans to make some menu and operational changes if he returns next year, but that he could not give any specific examples at the present time.

Bendick does not foresee any new problems arising. "The whole situation seemed to center around the student employment thing, and that seems to be straightened out now," he said. Bendick also noted that it always takes a little while for the students and the food service to "feel each other out." "The students and the food service have a great deal of contact with each other, therefore compromises must be made, just like anything else. Compounding the problem is the fact that many students wear two hats, that of employee and that of client.

According to Bendick, the problems this semester were no worse than they would be anywhere else. He said that for some reason, he has found that the majority of problems arise during the months of February and March. "The student's attention seems to turn to other things afterward," he noted. "The students have to realize the problems involved with institutional feeding. We do the best we can, but there is no way that we can give you a meal just like mother used to make." Bendick also invited anyone to check out the quality of the food. He assures everyone that the food is nutritionally sound.

Bendick indicated that he received no special information regarding the food poisoning scare. "I get my information through the same channels as the students," he said. He stated that he had experienced a similar incident before. It turned out that in that case, it was found that the illnesses had nothing to do with the food. "The food poisoning scare was a very touchy situation. It was like in France; we were guilty until proven innocent."

"I think that we have been getting bad press this year," Bendick said. "I'm sure that this has helped contribute to some of the problems." Bendick indicated that the best way to gauge student ill will toward the food service is by attendance. He said that attendance is still very high. "It is when people stop showing up that you really run into your major problems." Bendick said that the turnout for meals was only slightly off during the food poisoning scare. "I had quite a few people come up to me and ask me if the food was safe to eat, and they were assured that it was. There were many inquiries, but very few students just plain out and out stopped eating here."

"I've been in this end of the food business for ten years, so I've heard all the jokes before," Bendick said, when asked to comment on some of the things that have been said about him this term. He said that after the students and the food service get to know each other better, most of the problems are straightened out. "In my ten years as a manager, I have been through two floods and a two week power blackout. There was only one time that I didn't serve a meal on time, and that was during a fire."

The Next Issue of the Acorn Will be the First Week of September 1975

Dick Gregory Warns of Imminent Revolution

(Continued from page 1)

Why We're 'Sick'

"Ford wanted a billion dollars to make war when old folks are dying in their beds because they can't make it on their old age pensions."

Describing the 'Vietnam mistake,' he said, "the only thing white that's going to work in Asia is rice." He continued, "why are we so sick as to adopt the Vietnamese children whose parents we've murdered. Instead of this hypocritical adopting, why don't we prosecute to the fullest every officer and soldier who was involved in the Mai Lai and similar incidents? I wouldn't be surprised if Lieutenant Calley adopts one of those Vietnam children . . . We're sick! We'll probably make Asian spies out of all those poor kids."

As he hit on different aspects of the sick society, Gregory made the crowd chuckle at his quips, yet his remarks were telling: "The FBI says we got crime in the streets; what are we going to do about it? Simple — get rid of the FBI. We don't need the FBI and crime.

Speaking of social responsibility, he said: "If you want to break up crime, then quit playing with it. Arrest the big people. It's our fault that we still have crime. Our mentality is programmed that if the super rich do it, it's o.k. To break up crime we've got to start from the top."

Gregory sees the upcoming bicentennial celebration as an event which symbolizes America's sickness. "The government isn't going to talk about the American Indian in its celebration," he said. "How can you not mention the mother you've raped when you are celebrating the 200th birthday of her illegitimate child? We're so busy waving the flag, we're hiding behind it."

Food, Our Biggest Problem

The 43-year-old author of eight books cited food as the number one crisis in the United States, and the cause of imminent revolution. He blames this on the 'big money people' who "control the government and keep the food prices too high for the poor to afford."

"We must demand a basic daily staple for a dime." Gregory said. "In the next few months, the food problem will get so bad in this country that you'll see food riots. The Los Angeles police are already training for food riots."

Gregory believes that big business people have scientists who manipulate the weather, thus affecting crops and controlling food prices. This is how he explains the devastating floods in the midwest, where six and one-half million acres are under water.

Gregory who "cleanses his mind and body" by fasting for thirty days at a time, is planning a food march beginning July fourth, from New York to Los Angeles to show people how to survive. During the march he will subsist on a food which costs only thirty-six cents a day.

No Population Problem

His speech at times consisted of carefuly chosen facts, given in rapid-fire fashion. Examining the world hunger problem, Gregory totally discounted the concept of a population problem. "One-half million people in the world are on the brink of starvation and every week so many American farmers go out of business," he said. "Actually, we can produce enough food to feed 40 billion people."

He claimed that even India's hunger problem doesn't stem from population. "Every year India produces enough grain to feed every Indian and then enough to export to the United States and the Soviet Union," he said. "Her problem is rats and rodents which consume most of the grain there. But do the authorities get rid of the rats and rodents? No. Their solution is to get rid of the people."

Gregory referred to the term 'population explosion' as a "stupidity explosion," saying that the United States reached zero population growth four years ago.

Calling legalized abortion, "legalized death," Gregory feels that this "moral wrong" is being perpetrated mostly on the blacks in America. "The white racist society in America wants to lower the black population," he said. "While they set up family planning centers in the white neighborhoods, they set up abortion clinics in the black areas. To get a welfare check in many cities, a black woman is compelled to be made sterile."

Warning, "don't mess with mother nature," Gregory said that "if women take the pill for eighteen months, it can cause fatal cancer in ten to fifteen years." Shaking his head at the women in the audience, Gregory said: "You women still need to be liberated. You should have said, 'we women will take the pill on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, but you men take it on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.'"

The speaker's number two concern, after food, was water. He said: "98 per cent of all the water supply is giving you cancer, but the government is more interested in giving you highways."

CIA Killed Kennedy

According to Gregory, the third crisis in the United States is CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). He believes the CIA was "put together in 1948 to protect the interests of the rich American aristocrats — the Rockefellers, Du Ponts, Mellons — throughout the world." Gregory claims the CIA killed John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.

Speaking about President Kennedy's assassination, Gregory told how JFK had decided to break up the CIA bosses and shift that power to his father's own big money men. One month before his assassination, the president fired the director of the CIA and the deputy director Charles Cavell. Two days before Kennedy arrived in Dallas, the mayor of Dallas — who happened to be the former deputy's brother, Earl Cavell — changed the president's parade route to take it down that narrow street with tall buildings.

Some other Gregory facts were; 1) Oswald was right-handed, and there was a left-handed sight on his gun; 2) President Kennedy was shot at 12:37 p.m., but an 'all points bulletin' on his shooting went out of the Dallas police headquarters at 12:34 p.m.; 3) Frank Sturgess and E. Howard Hunt, whom Gregory had a picture with their likenesses in Dallas that day, used to be 'bagmen' with Jack Ruby (Oswald's killer), running guns to Cuba for the CIA in 1959; 4) the Warren Commission said JFK was shot in the back of the neck, but Kennedy's shirt shows the bullet hole six inches down his back.

Gregory showed the Acorn, before his speech, a picture taken in Dallas of Oswald's likeness at ground level watching Kennedy's car go by as the President was about to be shot.

A Vigilant Press?

Explaining how many of his pictures did not get into the newspapers or on television because of the big money men at the top of the media, Gregory claimed, "The high echelon of CBS is CIA infiltrated." Gregory told a story of Former President Lyndon B. Johnson admitting to Walter Cronkite in an interview that he believed Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. Two days later LBJ asked Cronkite not to run the interview, but the journalist responded that, 'he must.' However, CBS would not allow Cronkite to air the statement, and two days later LBJ was dead.

Gregory said that he had a picture of G. Gordon Liddy standing next to Arthur Bremmer, just before Bremmer shot George Wallace, but "the press won't print those kinds of pictures." Criticizing further the lack of vigilance in the American Press to search for truth, Gregory said: "Newsweek discredits the Zapruder film which shows Kennedy being shot in the front of the head. Also, when King Faisal was shot, every press in the world ran stories about CIA involvement. But not the U.S. Press."

Turning to the Patty Hearst case, Gregory accused the government of kidnapping her because of anti- Rockefeller statements made by Hearst newspapers. "You all were crazy to believe that a rich lady in the U.S. could disappear and the FBI not be able to find her. The truth is — they got her," he said. "Patty Hearst's car was found in an FBI parking lot. But, again, the story was never run in America — with our 'free press,' " he added.

The Symbianese Liberation Army, acccording to Gregory, is not genuine because it's a group "fighting for a black cause with only one black in it." He also told how journalist Paul Krasner did an alleged "Interview with Patty Hearst" and the FBI never went to Krasner to find out her whereabouts. "They didn't go because they know where she is," he said.

Gregory the Assassin
Kissinger the Pimp

At one point in his speech Gregory pointed his remarks to "the FBI and CIA agents in the room who follow me wherever I go." He said, though they are murderers, he also is a kind of purger. "I'm the assassin of filth and degeneracy, and I've had my sights on you for the past ten years," he said.

Gregory was continually tying in the CIA-big business-Rockefellers with White House decisions. "Nixon had the last laugh on us," he said. "He knew he was leaving office six months before he left. Ford and Rocky have pulled a coup and we're too busy playing our games to realize it."

He believes Ford will step down, and Rocky and his "puppet" Henry Kissinger will run the country. Gregory describes Kissinger as a "Sick Degenerate Pimp" who had to pay President Thieu 12 to 15 million dollars to resign. "He had to buy the Nobel Peace Prize," Gregory scoffed. "He should have gotten a whore instead."

A 'big job' for Youth

Throughout his talk, Gregory glared at his audience, ominously muttering, "You all got a big job, and you don't got much time." He said, "honesty and integrity must become the cornerstone of this nation. Use your moral force, not your guns."

Gregory, a man who has addressed over 250 colleges a year for the past 10 years, cited how far the younger generation has come and the obstacles still against them. "Until you people came along, morality was a shave, haircut and Brooks Brothers suit. Now, you say morality comes from within." However, he realized that, "the system doesn't teach you how to live, it teaches you how to make money."

Gregory warned against becoming "Revolutionary Pimps" who think that breaking up the system comes with drugs and alcohol. "The system puts that stuff out for you, to prevent you from being revolutionary," he said. "The free methadone program killed more people last year than heroin in the U.S."

In closing, Gregory left his listeners with the feeling that this was a very important time for him. He believes that much of what he's been working for during the past ten years will come to a head in the next few months. In trying to instill a sense of immediate obligation, he mixed skepticism and hope. "All we got is truth," he said. "Truth is the baby of the universe. You can't kill truth, but you can play games with it."

Faculty Controversy Over 'Core Curriculum'

by Tom Cunningham

A proposal recently brought to the attention of the faculty by the Curriculum Committee, which has now been sent back to the committee for further consideration, illustrates some of the difficulties people in the faculty and the administration face as they try to decide the purpose and the future of liberal arts education at Drew.

The proposal would have limited the number of credits available for "special" courses, and reads as follows: "Of the 120 credits required for the degree not more than 24 may be counted from any combination of the following: Field Work, Instrumental and Vocal Instruction, Performing Ensemble, Theatre Practice, Physical Education, Career Development, Academic Skills, and approved courses outside the usual liberal arts areas taken elsewhere."

This proposal was originally advanced by the old EPPC committee last year, but was tabled without discussion. Dr. Rhodes, the present chairman of the Curriculum Committee, said that the proposal indicates a concern about change and innovation that has developed over a period of years. There is no real guideline for change, and several faculty members, Dr. Rhodes included, fear that Drew might overemphasize the vocational aspects, and that training for specific professions might play an inordinate role in education. Above all, there is a desire to preserve some of the more traditional techniques of teaching (lectures, assigned reading, etc.), and to maintain the original core curriculum.

Unfortunately, no one has ever defined what the core curriculum is, or how far it can be altered without damaging the liberal arts education. Dr. Rhodes and the committee introduced the resolution more with the intention of stirring up useful debate than having the resolution passed right now.

One of those who criticized the proposal is Dr. Wolf. He objects that the proposal does not go far enough in dealing with the problem. "We have collapsed the distinction between academic learning and just learning." While he is not opposed to the performing arts, physical education, or any of the programs covered by the proposal, he is upset by the fact that a student could, without exhausting the list, take up to 1/4 his degree work in such things as play practice, musical instruction, study skills, and independent study or field work. Dr. Wolf feels that Drew made a mistake in abandoning the traditional definition of liberal arts education, with its emphasis on class work and teacher-student contact and he argues Drew should not have dropped its requirements for science, foreign language, and English.

Wolf believes the present situation would not exist except for faculty politics. In his view, a situation exists where the members of one department can introduce a proposal for "special" courses and get support from others in exchange for their future support of other people's proposals. He is also upset by the fact that no one has any data on exactly how the students are using their opportunities; there may be no abuse at all, but no one knows what the situation is. Finally, Dr. Wolf makes a distinction between those students who are engaged in music instruction, theatre practice, etc., because they are majors and plan to specialize in this field, and those outside the major who are simply in it for fun.

Among those affected by the proposal, the Physical Education department has objected to the inclusion of their courses. Lydia Hailparn, of the Music Dept., John Weldon of Theatre, and Peter Chapin of Art formed the "Lumping Committee" to protest the inclusion of their departments' courses in the proposal. In their report they said "In our view, experience and growth derived from thought and practice within the structure of art are not modes of vocational training, nor are they separate from cultural or liberal arts education . . if experience with forms and media in the arts is held to be a 'danger' to the academic core, then perhaps creative writing and studio art should be included." Dr. Hailparn added that she felt the proposal was partly the result of a lack of understanding of the performing arts, and that she was tired of music being relegated to the position of a "stepchild" at Drew.

Dr. Baker, who is in charge of Field Work, agrees to the need for a restriction of special courses, though he thinks it would be better done by a "positive" approach — stating a minimum of hours needed in traditional academic studies, rather than by imposing a limit on other types of courses. Field work, he noted, is already restricted, and any field work program has to be more than "routine community volunteering." He acknowledges "there is reason to be concerned with what students think is valuable for their education, but they're no more qualified to fully prescribe their education than a patient is to prescribe his treatment." He expects that eventually the issue will be resolved by the faculty, saying there doesn't seem to be any disagreement over the goal in mind, but over "what fell in which category and how much should be allowed."

Dr. Robert Rhodes, Chairman of Curriculum Committee

Viewing Admissions Standards

BY LINDA NEY

With the higher standards of academic achievement and the lower College Board scores, colleges are considering extra-curricular performance more and more. Austin Cole, Director of Admissions, who will be retiring at the end of this year, maintains that students are admitted to Drew primarily by their rank and references. As rank may lose its predictive value, more personal considerations are being made. The student's activeness in high school and community functions is utilized in the rather vague admission policy at Drew; Cole states that a student is admitted by the board if they feel he "can or should succeed."

This nebulous qualification has been of help to many border line cases. When the board's hunch is successful both the school and the student benefit. When things do not go according to plans, Drew's attrition increases.

College verbal mediums have dropped nationwide, and many colleges now, including Drew, give them the least consideration. At Drew, verbal scores have been dropping twenty points annually since 1972. The trend in admissions across the country is to consider a student's potential for college success in this order: rank, references, school and community contributions, personal talents and hobbies, and lastly, SAT scores.

Numerous studies by the CEEB, the SAT testing service, have not been able to determine the cause or causes for verbal score declines. Cultural deemphasis is cited as a possible cause, but the interesting paradox is that as verbal scores are dropping college grades are rising, rapidly. More students are producing "A" and "B" work now than ever before.

The Class of '79 will be chosen primarily by class standing. A 3 point decline in class rank, judging from the upper quintile, has occurred during the last five years, although it is relatively insignificant.

This year's graduating class had the highest percentage from the upper quintile, 60%. The Class of '74 had 57% from the upper quintile, as did this year's freshman class. To assume that next year's freshman class will be admtted with a lower criteria basis, is not valid. A safer assumption can be made by looking over the last three years and seeing a relatively stable upper quintile representation of 57%. Chances are that the Class of '79 will follow this pattern, but a jump of 3 or more points as possible, as did occur in 1974.

ATHLETES GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION?

The acusation concerning athletes and their scholastic ability as compared to their physical capabilities is constantly made at many colleges. The accusation that athletes are given special consideration is not as easy to prove at Drew as is the case at other colleges. Dr. Cole says that no one factor outrides another significantly in accepting students, and that preference for athletes is not indulged in at Drew. He also states that the number of available scholarships at Drew are not concentrated in the Physical Education Department.

Many students have commented on the drastic change in class attitudes. The profile has changed from one of student "activism" during '66-'69 to what Dr. Cole terms as a more "normal attitude" of concern for grades. Yet he reflects that even during the years of '66-'69 students were very conscientious on the whole, and primarily concerned with their academic achievements. Whatever the reason is for this change, more so than ever before students are refuting social myths — possibly activism as such as fallen under the category of social mythology.

Director of Admissions, Austin Cole

Nelbach Looks At Students, Faculty, Programs, Change At Drew

by John M. Russonello

An open-minded and versatile administrator, who is about to leave her post, was interviewed by the Acorn last week. Inez G. Nelbach's resignation as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts becomes effective this June, but next semester she will travel to Drew from her Vermont home one night a week to continue teaching her English Literature course in the college.

Nelbach discussed her three years here, making personal observations about herself (the dean had some difficulty here, due to her ever-present modesty), her job, the faculty, the students, and Drew the institution.

Q. What were your crises here at Drew?

A. "In my first year it was a physical one — being assaulted right here in the office. You know, I was always annoyed at not being able to give a better account of myself. It was proven that the assault was tied into a rather large drug-dealing system among nearby colleges, and after it happened I knew there must still be drugs on campus, but we had no more major difficulties.

"Last year a graduating student told me: "Your incident made an awful lot of us students think that we might be getting involved in organized crime. And the whole idea of a couple of guys coming here and beating up a 'poor defenseless middle-aged woman' was more than we could stand." So I don't know if that was a contribution, but it sure was a crisis.

"The second crisis was a financial one. It was a shock being told one week that we had to share $140,000 of the college budget, and if necessary, close out all part-time faculty, and giving 26 faculty members a letter saying that they might not be rehired. That was so ill-advised. It need not have happened at all. Actually, what President Oxnam was trying to do was buy two months' time; but everybody assumed the worst.

"The only real good that came out of that mess was some departments that had been fighting each other tooth and nail suddenly began to cooperate, thinking "we're all in this together."

"It was a hair raising month that January, working with faculty in committees, trying to find the economies."

Q. What do you feel was your most important accomplishment at Drew?

A. "I don't know that I can say I've accomplished anything except that I've enjoyed myself and maybe one or two of the programs I've helped put through have produced positive change. I think people are talking to each other somewhat more than before.

"I'm told that the general climate is not quite as full of animosity (faculty, administration, students) as it once was."

Q. As you see it, what are the functions and duties of the Dean of the College?

A. "That's very difficult to answer, because I kept finding out what they were as I went along. I think everything having to do with the academic health or illness of the college is the job of the dean.

"The job is primarily to be the budgetary officer for the total program of the college. That means discussing with each and every department exactly what the needs are, and discussing with other administration officers whether I think they think the needs can be met.

"It also means keeping track of courses being taught in every department, the numbers of students in courses, the workload of faculty, finding ideas for the future, and if we have new courses, what courses should be dropped to make way for them.

"An awful lot is organized pushing around of paperwork, and a great deal of time is spent in committee deliberations. And I'm convinced, in a sense, you have to do it that way.

"It would save much time if the president and the dean just made the decisions, but you wouldn't get any kind of cooperation that way, nor would you have the kind of spirit I think is absolutely necessary to an institution.

"So most of the dean's job is one of mediation: Hearing what opposing forces have to say and then trying somehow to make an accommodation in the midst of it all.

"I do think that there's just too much involved in this particular job for one person to do it. I work until two or three o'clock in the morning every day. I get nothing done during the day because I like to be accessible to people. Also, I spend twenty-four hours each week in committees.

"I discovered only after I came here that the search committee had requested the addition of another post, administrative assistant or associate dean, to help out. And my successor will have such a person."

Q. Why didn't it come about sooner?

A. Probably because I didn't kick loud enough. I was too dumb.

Q. I'd like to look now at two programs which you advocated and helped put through. First, Field Work: While students are calling for more flexibility in a liberal arts education to help them determine what they will do when they leave college, some faculty members are showing signs of discontent over some non-academic aspects of field work.

A. This, at the moment, sits with the faculty, and a vote is coming soon to decide if there will be hard and fast limits put on the so-called 'non-classroom' experiences. If there are limits put on field work, I hope they will be flexible.

"It doesn't make sense, economically or academically, to drastically cut back field work experiences. No place can afford to be an ivory tower — to say, "We'll have nothing to do with the marketplace."

"We owe it to our students here, and we owe it to ourselves to find useful and worthwhile bridges between one world and another. I've seen it work at both Vassar and Kirkland, and I'm convinced that field work is the very best way for a liberal arts college to bridge the gap between the theoretical and technical knowledge and the actual, practical work in the field."

Q. As your Jan Plan idea became a reality, is it possible to run variations of it to lessen the amount of courses students must take each semester? Should we try to lessen the number of courses at all?

A. "I believe the 4-1-4 program, as currently run in most colleges, is the ideal set up. I don't think it will get passed by this faculty as yet because, apparently, it was resoundingly defeated six years ago.

"I do think we should be receptive to changes, though. I've proposed an interim plan, whereby freshmen and sophomores would take five courses to get a general sampling of our courses, with juniors and seniors taking only four.

"Eventually, we ought to be on 4-1-4."

Q. What was the rationale behind your proposal to restructure the college?

A. "I wanted first of all to get people to be required to think more in interdisciplinary terms. I thought if we had really workable divisions, instead of these little kingdoms (departments), we might get more cooperation across disciplinary lines. And there are a lot of faculty members who really do favor this.

"I also was concerned that we didn't have enough clout or budgetary interest in the performing arts; if we had a Division of the Performing Arts, we might get more. We need: A really good person in film, and one in dance — getting dance out of physical education and putting it in the performing arts; more facilities for our music and our art as well.

"I really think this is the way we ought to go, but I've lost that battle and I don't think anybody is going to pay much attention to it until the new dean arrives."

Q. Does this failure say something about what it takes to bring about change here?

A. "Yes, it says nobody can force something through our faculty. The faculty is a tremendously important, organic body; it is the faculty who have the final say in most of what is done here.

"Every single change must be deliberated by a faculty committee, then by a department, and a division must O.K. it and then on to the Curriculum Committee. It can take seven months to get something to the floor of the faculty, where it can be defeated in ten minutes. I've really developed a sense of humor about it."

A. Why did your proposal fail?

A. "Many departments felt that they would lose out altogether on students if they were to be merged into a larger group. I don't believe them. I've seen this work fine at other institutions."

Q. But still, what it comes down to is that not enough of the faculty are willing to accept this change.

A. "They are professionals, and they're used to the way things 'have to be done.' I'm afraid those ways have to be changed — change considered as a positive thing."

Q. Drew is labeled a "Traditional Liberal Arts College." How does its tradition help it, and how does it take away from it?

A. "Our basic setup is still largely traditional and I do respect it. I really believe that a darn good education can be gotten at this college.

"As long as some kind of liberal open door policy for other experiences can at least be looked at for credit. I don't think we have to change very much.

"I just don't want to have too many traditionalists dig in their heels too hard. At the same time, I don't think we can give twelve credits for "life experience." A woman said to me: "I've raised five children, don't I get credit for that?" I told her she certainly did, from her children, her husband and the community. But the Drew psychology department will not give her academic credit for it."

Q. How would you characterize the Trustees?

A. "They are anything but monolithic. We've got a lot of individuals. I wish we had more eggheads who attended more meetings. We need more people who will get involved."

Q. Is there anything in particular you wish we could change here?

A. I wish we could have a little bit more financial leeway. It's too bad we always have to be so conscious of finances. I think we'll have better times in the future with President Hardin and Karl Saladhe.

Alumni Gift to Graduating Class

Where will 1975 graduates find answers to the number of decisions confronting them after graduation — especially during these economically insecure times? The Drew's College Alumni Association is doing its part to help by providing a gift of **The Graduate** magazine to all seniors. The publication will be distributed by campus mail in mid-May.

The Graduate, A Handbook for Leaving School, was written expressly for seniors — to help them make the transition from college into the "real world." The '75 issue is a special "hard times edition" to help graduates cope with the economy and the job market. For example, articles range from a 14-page career section which reviews the financial outlook of over 90 careers to "Job Forecast '75," a summary of corporate recruiters' opinions of today's job market.

"The State of Graduate Education" is an overview of graduate studies, with sections on professional schools, women, minorities and financial aid; while a writer for **Money** magazine looks closer at financial realities in "Present Shock."

The Graduate magazine also explores the practical aspects of consumerism in "The Good Ear Guide," an introduction to high fidelity sound equipment, and "Wheels," a review of '75 cars and trucks. Other articles in the 96-page handbook include "Survival Sourcebook," "Job Hunting Made Easier," and "Work as a Way of Life."

Foreign Students Talk About World Hunger

BY DAVE ROSTAN

Last fall, television screens across the nation were filled with horrifying pictures of the children starving — emaciated by the drought in the Sahal region of Africa. Though genuinely sympathetic to their plight, many Americans watching these scenes lacked an understanding of what causes the worldwide food shortage.

In an effort to clarify some of the issues involved, three foreign students studying political science at Drew University's graduate school came together to talk about the world hunger crisis. These students are Riad Hasem, 25, from Amman, Jordan; Tarasankar Chaudhuri, 24, from Calcutta, India; and Heidar Atmar, 24, from Kabul Aghanistan.

In an interview for the Acorn, the students, seated together in a semi-circle in the lounge of Asbury Hall, addressed themselves to three main points: first, the need for developing countries to bridge the gap between spiraling population growth and lagging industrial development; second, the need for people of these countries to become educated about birth control and the similar necessity of Americans to become more aware of conditions in the starving nations; and finally, the need for short-term American food aid and long-term global cooperation in the fight against hunger.

One of the most powerful weapons in this fight, according to the students, is industrial technology. For centuries the developed countries such as Britain, France, Germany, and the United States have benefited from the products of the underdeveloped countries: natural resources such as tungsten, rubber, and aluminum, and foods such as bananas, sugar, rice. For centuries — even today — European and American corporations, such as Aramco Co., the world's largest oil processing company, have soaked up huge profits, while the Asian and African peoples still live in the squalor of poverty.

Now, the students think it is time for the nations to share their wealth and technological know-how with the have-not nations. It is time for building new roads, dams, and electric power plants; time for receiving loans to finance new schools and vast undertakings like the building of the Aswan Dam; time for irrigation pipelines to be laid, fertilizers to be applied, and tractors to be put to use on the farms; most of all, it is time for the seeds of friendship to be sown to foster a global approach to the famines.

Unless the underdeveloped countries can industrialize tomorrow, rapid population growth, according to the students, must be curbed. Heidar noted that the world population is now doubling every twenty-five years. If present trends continue, he added, future census reports might show a doubling every ten years. Because of present trends, Tarasankar thinks that, in the long run, some kind of population control is inevitable.

But educating parents to limit the size of their families poses still another problem. Riad, who is currently writing his thesis on the Egyptian-Syrian Union of 1958, observed that the Egyptian birth rate remains high, despite the establishment of government-sponsored population planning centers throughout the country. "The women come once, perhaps twice, take the pills, but how can the government make certain that they will take the pills at the proper time?" In fact only in China and Japan have birth control measures met with any success, largely because of widespread popular support for the programs, a high literacy rate, adequate medical facilities and an aggressive government campaign to promote family planning.

By contrast, in many developing countries such as India, large families are actually looked upon as an asset. "Recently Nigerian government officials were proud to announce that the population had reached the 100 million mark, and other developing countries were quick to recognize the political importance of this," Heidar said. (Tarasanker disagreed, attributing Nigeria's recent rise to political importance to other factors such as its ability to build nuclear weapons and its oil resources.) Riad believes that another reason for rapid population growth is that large families are more prestigious than smaller ones, and fathers want to make certain that at least one son survives to inherit the family name and property. Moslem religious practices also forbid birth control so that millions of people refuse to use contraceptives. "Even in the United States this is true, just look at the Kennedy family," Heidar remarked.

The students believe that Americans, too, must become more aware of their own situation; for as Riad observed, there is poverty even here in America. "My sister is a student living in Chicago. When she takes the train to the University of Chicago she passes through the slums. Those people there need care, but they are not receiving that care."

Tarasanker and Heidar both agree that humanitarian considerations must be placed above political gain in distributing American food aid. The Indian student added, "In the past, Americans have shown a special feeling for people. It was Woodrow Wilson who said that he wanted to make the world safe for democracy. I believe that America should live up to that responsibility today." Tarasanker was referring to the fact that for several years food aid in the U.S. and from other countries has gone to politically sensitive areas such as Vietnam and Cambodia before it went to a country such as India. In January, however, Congress passed a rider to the food aid bill, requiring at least seventy percent of all food shipments go to nations on the United Nations most needy countries list.

Believing that efforts of voluntary agencies and governments will help in the short-run, the students concurred that a global approach is the best long-run strategy to cope with food shortages. Tarasanker is optimistic about the possibility of the United Nations coordinating a global attack on world hunger, "with its authority, past experience, access to resources, and the respect that it enjoys in the eyes of all nations enable the United Nations to perform this task better than any other agency."

Unfortunately, as Heidar and Riad note, the world is not ready to replace conflict with cooperation. "President Sadat can not just come before the Egyptian people and say let's have peace, let's forget about twenty-five years of hostility, Israel is our friend. It takes time," Riad reflected.

Until we reach that millennium, each person must help the starvation victims. As Heidar Atmar said, "People must know that they can do something. If Americans would give up just one meal a week, it would be enough to feed a great part of the world."

If you would like to contribute money to help starving people, send checks and money orders to: CROP, Box 214, Rocky Hill, New Jersey 08553.

World University

A draft proposal for a consortium approach to a World University has been submitted to various colleges and universities by the Association for World Education and the Committee for The Promotion of An International University in America, Inc. The World University will be a system of schools and organizations throughout the world which would be connected by a common resource center and data bank. The World University would permit students to use any of the facilities within the consortium for a fee which would be set to a student's financial need and extent of use. Through the proposed consortium students would be provided with a variety of courses, independent study programs, travel-study programs, and cross-cultural experiences. The students who are now involved in this undertaking are concerned with the limited student input into the project. For this reason we have compiled this questionnaire. Please help us to get a better sampling of student opinions by answering this questionnaire and returning your responses to: Consortium, Association for World Education, 3 Harbor Hill Dr., Huntington, N.Y.

1) Would you participate in a world-wide consortium of colleges and universities?

2) How would a consortium of this type benefit you in your personal life and in your academic studies?

3) What tuition and fees would you consider reasonable for an international consortium?

4) What kinds of programs and experiences would you like to see in a "world" university?

5) What advantages or disadvantages would there be in a world university which has an international staff and student body?

Smoking

Seven a.m. John Coughmire, Drew University student, stirs in bed as the alarm clock rings him into the reality of Monday morning. The smoker's ritual begins.

Trudging to the bathroom, John clears his throat, loosening the accumulated layers of phlegm. On the bathroom sink, twisted cigarette butts lie stinted in the blackened ashtray. A chain smoker since the age of thirteen, John is immune to the pungent odor of tar and nicotine which hangs in the air like an invisible spectre. Standing in front of the mirror, confronting his pallid white face, he clears his throat again, then moves on to breakfast. Coffee cup in hand, the chain smoker lights up, peering through rings of rising blue smoke. The day continues in much the same way: more smoke, more coffee-cigarette breaks, more butt tips flattened in crowded ashtrays.

Though still in his twenties, cigarettes are already damaging John's lungs and posing a long-term health threat. According to the results of a study of college seniors, printed in the May 1967 issue of the **American Review of Respiratory Diseases**, smokers show a lower vital capacity (ability of the lungs to take in air) than non-smokers. Moreover, in a city such as Philadelphia, industrial pollution exacerbates smoking dangers. According to Supervisor of the Philadelphia Smoking and Health Demonstration Project, pollutants such as acetone, carbon monoxide, butane and ammonia sift through heated cigarette particles and lodge in the lung. Like fifth column saboteurs, these chemical irritants infiltrate breathing passages and cut off blood circulation.

The compounded effect of cigarettes and pollution pose a double threat to smokers. To make matters worse, cigarette tar paralyzes the cilia, tiny hair fibers on the lung, which, in the non-smoker, brush away foreign particles. By the age of twenty-five, according to the American Cancer Society, the average non-smoker can look forward to six and one-half more years of life than the smoker.

Mindful of the health hazards, twenty-nine million Americans, including many professionals have quit smoking. Since the publication of the 1964 Surgeon General's Report, warning of the health consequences of smoking, over 100,000 doctors have stopped. Albany State University chemist, Alfred Halstrunk, who investigates microscopic smoke particles, says, "probably 90% of the 250 researchers here don't smoke."

In most cases, once the smoker throws away his last pack of cigarettes, the healing process begins. Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, Director of the Statistics Division of the American Cancer Society, believes that the former smoker "permits the process of repair to function, so that in an ex-smoker, some, but not all, of the worn out parts are actually replaced with new parts." Since lung tissue destruction accumulates with time, the smoker who quits in his early twenties reduces substantially his risk of developing coronary disease, emphysema and lung cancer.

Understanding why you smoke and on what occasions will suggest the right quitting approach. The American Cancer Society has set up over 200 smoking clinics at industrial plants, hospitals and health centers throughout the country. Consisting of groups of 8—18 people, clinics offer smokers an opportunity to share their frustrations and satisfactions.

Though ex-smokers sometimes backslide, from 35—40% of all clinic participants stay off cigarettes for at least one year. For more information on clinics, how to quit smoking or cancer, write or call Morris County Chapter of the American Cancer Society at 538-0300.

Financial Report Center Pub Association

Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements for Period of October 7, 1974 through April 26, 1975

	Disbursements	Receipts
Beer	$ 13,902.75	
Wine	3,632.25	
Food	2,042.15	
Bar Supplies	800.22	
Miscellaneous Supplies	675.88	
Payroll	10,687.29	
Taxes (FIT &FICA)	2,279.54	
Taxes (NJ)	972.96	
Entertainment	2,805.00	
Insurance	642.00	
Equipment	767.25	
Repairs	228.85	
Telephone	238.95	
Rent for Premises	1.00	
Accountant's Services	200.00	
Total Disbursements	$ 39,876.09	
Cash Receipts (sales)		$ 37,853.98
Memberships		907.00
Amusement Machines		942.00
Total Receipts		$ 39,702.98
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts		($ 173.11)

Inventory as of April 25: Approximately $1,000.00

ENTERTAINMENT

A Drew Student leads his fellow performers as they sing a number from the production of Godspell---- held in Bowne Theater on Saturday, May 3. The production was well recieved by a responsive and appretiative audience.

Pundre

by George Eberhardt

During a recent talk (in Commons 102) by an uncommon woman, we learned that "all uninformed/ uniformed are PIGS." Does it follow that a research Zoologist would think of policemen in certain countries as Guiana Pigs?

Two cousins from the coffin-nail district of tobacco states are LESS TARR and NICK O TEEN.

There is a sign on the ACORN office door stating a reward for a "LIVE AARDVARK." This extinct animal probably got its name from a Cockneyized Scandinavian saying "HARD WORK."

How many persons can say, and mean, "Next to myself I like a pretty girl?"

On occasion I will present my interpretation of the meaning of certain numbers/ letter combinations of New Jersey auto license plates. For example, the plate of a radio announcer could be "WOR 710." The answer man: "YYY 4." A mortician's vehicle: "You 2." For a couple who have everything, and even dress alike: tow of the same model cars, "HIS 1, HER 2." Then there is my friend Scotty Barker, "ARF 8 (or eaten?)."

In this Bicentennial year I heard there are two Billionaires in Boston, Big, Burley, Black-Bearded Brothers from the Back Bay Bayou who were inspired to do something BIG, REALLY, BIG, for our country. SO,OOO they persuaded the well-recognized BILL BOARD, Dukes Mixture, a Big-Balled, Black Bull to meet up with Borden's equally well-recognized ELSIE, the BIG- BAGGED milk Broducer from her Bill Board. Object: to join "hooves" and Barticipate in a special spacé-flite to colonize the Moon. While lunching on the launching pad at Beacon Hill, Bartaking of Boston Brown Bread, Bayberries, Baked Beans and Blackberry Brandied Bagels, Elsie admonished Duke: "Don't eat the Daisies (We may need them to petal our Bikes)." As lift-off time abroached the trigger person was ordered: "Don't Blast off until you see the 'BRIGHT SON RISE!" Shortly after the Blast they were well on the 'LACTIC journey to the Milkey Whey, where was Broduced the "First Herd Shot 'Round The World." Then the rondevoo on the Moon where they expeet to Build the First Green Cheese Factory and live HABBABLY FOR HEFFER AND HEFFER.

So endeth the final PUNDRE for '74—75 semester, with a parting cut; "No matter how you slice it A-CORN would still hurt!"

Social Committee Weekend Films Fall '75

1) Sept. 5—7: **Animal Crackers** (1930); directed by Victor Heerman; w/The Marx Brothers, Lillian Roth, & Margaret Dumont
2) Sept. 12—14: **California Split** (1974); directed by Robert Altman; w/George Segal & Elliot Gould
3) Sept. 19—21: **The Birds, The Bees, And The Italians** (1966); directed by Pietro Germi; w/Virna Lisi & Gastone Moschin
4) Sept. 26—28: **City Lights** (1931); directed by and starring Charlie Chaplin
5) Oct. 3—5: **Harry And Tonto** (1974); directed by Paul Mazursky; w/Art Carney, Ellen Burstyn, Chief Dan George, Geraldine Fitzgerald, & Larry Hagman
6) Oct. 10—12: **Modern Times** (1936); directed by Charlie Chaplin; w/Charlie Chaplin & Paulette Goddard
7) Oct. 31—Nov. 2: **Last Tango In Paris** (1972); directed by Bernardo Bertolucci; w/Marlon Brando, Maria Schneider, & Jean-Pierre Leaud
8) Nov. 7—9: **The Great Dictator** (1940); directed by Charlie Chaplin; w/Charlie Chaplin & Jack Oakie
9) Nov. 14—16: **Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song**; written, directed, composed, edited by, and starring Melvin Van Peebles
10) Nov. 21—23: **Murmur Of The Heart** (1972); directed by Louis Malle; w/Lea Massari, Benoit Ferreux, & Daniel Gelin
11) Dec. 5—7: **Scenes From A Marriage** (1974); directed by Ingmar Bergman; w/Liv Ullmann, Erland Josephson, & Bibi Andersson
12) Dec. 12—14: **The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe** (1974); directed by Yves Robert; w/Pierre Richard & Mireille Darc

Metro News

CARNEGIE HALL (AT LINCOLN CENTER) N.Y., N.Y. 212-247-7459
CHICK COREA 5/13
CAPITOL THEATRE PORTCHESTER, N.Y. 914-939-9667
BLUE OYSTER CULT 5/16
COMMANDER CODY & HIS LOST PLANET AIRMEN 5/17 8:00 & 11:30
BONNIE RAITT w/ BUDDY GUY & JR. WELLS 5/24 9:00 P.M.
RETURN TO FOREVER w/ CHICK COREA & special guest LARRY CORYELL 5/23 9:00 P.M.
CAPITOL THEATRE 326 Monroe St., PASSAIC, N.J. 778-2888
THE 1ST ANNUAL SPRINGTIME SCHOOL'S ALMOST OUT CAPITOL THEATRE MINI FESTIVAL featuring OZARK MOUNTAIN DAREDEVILS, BREWER & SHIPLEY, STANKEY BROWN GROUP & EMMY LOU HARRIS (tickets $4.50) 5/17 8:00 P.M.
FLEETWOOD MAC w/ GOLDEN EARRING 6/7 8:00 P.M.
ROOSEVELT STADIUM, JERSEY CITY, N.J. 778-2888
PINK FLOYD 6/14 (rain date 615) 8:30 P.M.
THE BOTTOM LINE 15 W. 4th St., N.Y., N.Y. 212-228-7880 (DOUBLE PRROF REQUIRED) (ALL SHOWS AT 8:30 & 11:30)
JOHN HARTFORD w/ THE VASSAR CLEMENTS BAND 5/5-6
THE HOLLIES w/ DANNY O'KEEFE 5/9—10 (5/9 early show sold out)
MARY TRAVERS w/ PAUL DAVIS 5/16—18
OZARK MOUNTAIN DAREDEVILS w/ BREWER & SHIPLEY 5/19—21
MY FATHER'S PLACE 19 BRYANT AVE., ROSLYN, L.I. 516-621-3830
TOM PAXTON w/ RORY BLOCK 5/8—11
HELLO PEOPLE w/ DANNY O'KEEFE 5/22—25
JIM DAWSON 5/29 — 61
ISLAND MUSIC CENTER 88 Veteran's Highway, COMMACK, L.I. 516-543-8401
JEFFERSON STARSHIP w/ GRACE SLICK, PAUL KANTNER, PAPA JOHN GREACH, MARTY BALIN & OTHERS w/ PAVLOV'S DOG 5/9 & 10 8:00
BLUE OYSTER CULT w/ STRAWBS AND BRIAN AUGER'S OBLIVION EXPRESS 5/17 8:00 P.M.

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CRITICS CORNER

The Flim-Flam Man

by Michael P. Smith
The Flim-Flam Man (1967)
Directed by Irving Kerschner
Starring: George C. Scott, Michael Sarrazin, Sue Lyon, & Harry Morgan
Running Time: 104 minutes

The Flim-Flam Man brings to life a side of George C. Scott which has not been developed in his more recent films, such as **Patton** and **The Hospital**, and that is George C. Scott the comic. In this earlier film, he expertly plays an old con man on the run. Young Michael Sarrazin agrees to be coached by Scott in the subtle art of capitalizing on the greed of others, since he is AWOL from the Army, and fresh out of funds. Despite the fact that he soon becomes an expert, his inherent honesty takes over, and he begins to doubt the philosophy of the old codger: You can't cheat an honest man.

The film also features actress Sue Lyon, in a somewhat different role from her seductive **Lolita** in Stanley Kubrick's 1962 classic. There is also an hilarious updated chase sequence in the style of the Mack Sennett comedies, which almost equals any of the silent film classics.

The Last Picture Show

The Last Picture Show (1971)
Directed by Peter Bogdanovich
Starring: Timothy Bottoms, Jeff Bridges, Ellen Burstyn, Cloris Leachman, Ben Johnson, & introducing Cybill Shepherd as Jacy
Running Time: 118 minutes

With **The Last Picture Show**, director Peter Bogdanovich launched his own meteoric career, and also began a trend of 1950's nostalgia films, such as **American Graffiti** and **The Lords Of Flatbush**. Bogdanovich's film perfectly captures life in a small Texas town in the early Fifties. His effect is strengthened by his expert use of black and white photography. The film was nominated for eight Academy Awards, and won two; Best Supporting Actor to Ben Johnson for his portrayal of the philosophical pool hall owner, and Best Supporting Actress to Cloris Leachman for her role as the aging, frustrated wife of the town gym coach. Both Johnson and Leachman were first-time nominees, and Johnson, a former stunt rider and Western film actor, highlighted the evening's acceptance speeches by stating, "What I'm about to say will start a controversy around the world: This couldn't have happened to a nicer fella."

In his review of **The Last Picture Show** for Newsweek Magazine, critic Paul D. Zimmerman stated, "It is not merely the best American movie of the year . . . it is the most impressive work by a young American director since **Citizen Kane!**"

The Last Picture Show will be shown this weekend in Bowne Theatre; Friday at 7:00 & 9:30, Saturday at 7:00 & 9:30, and Sunday at 8:00 P.M. only. It is the last weekend film of the year.

DISCS WORTH NOTING

Katy Lied

Although Steely Dan's "Katy Lied" does not represent any major deviation from their past direction, it possesses an air of confidence which enhances their work. The focus of the band is still the songwriting of Donald Fagan and Walter Becker, who continue to refine their bittersweet surrealism into further shades of blackness and bleakness, and introduce a few new beings from their pantheon of creatures of the night, including a suburban porn merchant, a transvestive honky in Spanish Harlem, and the spectral Dr. Wu. The songs are kept within the confines of the 3 to 4 minute structure, wisely, for Becker and Fagan's world is usually most successful when they let it out in quick bursts, somewhat comparable to an approach of the pop-song-as-8th Ave.-flasher.

The music is harmonically fuller, and consistently interesting. Part of this record's appeal over Steely Dan's past work may be partially due to the production, which seems to have been pared down to a cleaner, crisper sound which retains the music's punch. Another factor may be the multitude of superb session musicians participating, including Michael Omartian, Rick Derringer, Chuck Rainey, expatriate jazz saxaphonist Phil Woods, who plays a fine alto solo on "Dr. Wu"; and many others of less reknown and equal talent. Of the permanent members of the band, new drummer Jeff Porcaro is by far a stronger and more inventive player than his predecessor, and contributes some of the best playing on the record. The absence of guitarist "Skunk" Baxter, who has left to join the Doobie Bro.'s is not noticeable amidst the shuffle of excellent session people who accompany the remaining guitarist Denny Dias.

Since their first album, the band has slowly been shedding a barely perceptible element of strain, which has completely disappeared with this record. The mildly perverse lyrics and the fine musicianship remain, and are even more enjoyable because of Steely Dan's apparently fully realized confidence. "Katy Lied" is a bit tighter, more relaxed and precise, a little less noisy, and, for all of these, a bit better.

Cross-Collateral

by Glenn Sherman
Passport is a very popular group in Germany, and "Cross-Collateral" has been a hit in Europe for several weeks. The album is all instrumentals, including the basic guitar, percussions and organ, which are all augmented by the addition of a tenor sax, soprano sax, Fendor piano and mellotron.

"Cross-Collateral" is a very fine album. Their overall sound is very similar to that of Emerson, Lake & Palmer. We found the music to be very pleasant and motivating and the songs displayed a wide variety of themes. Curt Cress on percussions was the most outstanding musician performing and many of his solos were high points of the songs.

Other members of the group include Wolfgang Schmid on bass & guitar, Kristian Schultze on piano & organ, and Klaus Doldinger doing the brass. Doldinger composed and produced all titles. All members of Passport are fine musicians, but we doubt that this group can thrive for very long unless they add vocals to some of their songs.

Hopefully the question as to whether or not to get "Cross-Collateral" has arisen. If you want some music to help you relax, or some background music for studying, you should definitely get the album. On the other hand, "Cross-Collateral" is not too ideal for partying music!

Rubycon

by Glenn Sherman
46 B.C. Julius Caesar stands on the banks of the river known as Rubicon. To cross the river that separates Gaul from Italy is the final step toward a declaration of Civil war from the Roman Senate.

"We feel that we have reached a major crossroad," says Edgar Froese, leading voice of Tangerine Dream, regarding the imminent release of the German group's sixth album, **Rubycon**. "Not for ourselves, but for our audience."

Rubycon is purely improvisational electronic music; there is no aggressive rock drumming. They have crossed their Rubicon, committing themselves to improvising all their music, including all of this album.

The album is not divided into any songs. The only formal titles are Part I and Part II. I found the driving, refreshing and original sound of this album to be superb. It is the first "spacy" album that I have found to be so smooth and flawless.

The early Tangerine Dream (1969 — 70), likened themselves to Pink Floyd. The group then came under the influence of such modern composers as Ligeti, Stockhausen, and Penderecki, and they continued to explore new possibilities, rather than succumbing to a formula, as they suspected the Floyd had done.

In addition to Froese, Tangerine Dream consists of Christopher Franke, and Peter Baumann. The group has had a series of sold out performances in England, Australia, New Zealand and France. They will begin a U.S. tour later this month.

I really enjoyed **Rubycon**.

It'll Shine When It Shines

by Jean E. Catino
Listening to the Ozark Mountain Daredevils is not unlike a breath of fresh air after all the glitter-hype-rock-jive phonies. "Jackie Blue," the hit single culled from this album, is one of the most catchy and happy tunes to radiate from the AM band in quite some time. The rest of the album, though not of the same vibrant quality as "Jackie," is totally refreshing in its honest simplicity.

The Daredevils are six men from the Ozarks, presumably — and their lifestyle is vividly portrayed in the predominantly original compositions. "You Made It Right" is no more than a downright thanks for the moon at night and the "clear blue wind-swept sky" by day — things too often taken for granted by many. Imagine a song dedicated to any state — the wonders and beauty of this country are innumerable. Larry Lee's "Kansas You Fooler" fools us all — who would think Kansas had much to offer? But it's home to this guy, and he treasures and values that. "What's Happened Along In My Life" is another expression of gratitude for good fortune. The title track, "It'll Shine When It Shines," implies just that; sit back, take it easy, enjoy life thoroughly and completely; good things come to those who wait.

The instrumentation is relatively simple; I can't credit any one in particular because the album lists no credits other than session people and their efforts. It does, however, fit the lyrics. There is nothing extraordinary about any of the arrangements, either. It all goes back to what their lifestyle is all about — blue skies, starlit nights in the hills of Missouri, and a peaceful, slow-paced existence. Kansas, here I come!!

Book Review: "An Age OF Mediocrity"

BY BECKY SAWYER
An age of Mediocrity: Memoirs and Diaries. 1963-1972. by C.L. Sulzberger. 1973. The Macmillan Co. $12.95

In the 'Christian Science Monitor,' critic Gerald Priestland once described C.L. Sulzberger as "An excellent listener, and a first-rate note taker . . . an intellectually aristocratic person." **An Age of Mediocrity** proves Sulzberger triumphant in all three categories: hearing, writing and intelligently synthesizing. It is a thought proving though depressing work, illuminating many worn foreign political issues while redoubling our ever-present doubts on the ability of mediocre minds to solve grandiose problems.

It is, in fact, two books: the first, a collection of five essays on what Sulzberger terms our contemporary "mediocre leadership" and second, chapters 6-24, his diaries written while on assignment during the years 1963-1972. Together, the two "books" form a continuation of the journalist's memoirs, and interviews which served as background for his New York Times column, "Foreign Affairs," provide most of the book's material.

Sulzberger contends that the age of giants is over; we are now ruled by men of middle quality. DeGaulles and Churchills have been replaced by less dynamic Johnsons and Sadats, political power resting in the hands of a new breed of "men of man's dimension." What appears a question of character is actually a question of the lack of character, Sulzberger believes, denouncing our modern-day leaders and their weak backbones. The new men are just as educated as the old, but they cannot deal with emergencies, lacking their predecessor's "courage of conviction". He is particularly hard on L.B.J. as he contrasts the former president to Charles DeGaulle:

"An aspect of greatness never found in mediocre men is style. Mediocrity seems usually to be accompanied by a total absence of charisma and often by a total absence of taste."

On the subject of taste, Sulzberger obviously believes in the superiority of things French. Substituting French words for English whenever and wherever possible, a certain snobism soils several pages. Unless, of course, we are to be impressed when the author "spent the weekend with the Rothchilds."

Yet in this preference for the French style certain sad thoughts are provoked over the collapse of Europe in general. Still the home of the best theatre and music and the finest food, the continent is little more these days than a fine place for retirement. It has virtually ceased to exist as a political factor and this is well illustrated in Sulzberger's discussions with side line European politicians. A certain unreal quality emerges in these dialogues, and one begins to sense feelings of impotency on the part of European leaders as they come to realize their positions as front row spectators.

The author's interviews, the core of the book, are not all of equal interest; there is decidedly too much golf for the sake of non-golfers. But his candid talks with L.B.J. in the White House barber shop, his lunches with Pompidou and Halraux and his dinners with Nixon and Sadat are enlightening and engaging. What is most striking is that every individual of influence and importance who told Mr. Sulzberger what he thought was happening or would happen turned out to be wrong. Even though history has made nonsense of practically everything Sulzberger recounts, the reader remains engrossed by the telling of it.

A source of important material on Latin America, the war in the Mid-East and the holocaust of Southeast Asia, An Age of Mediocrity is an essential reading for the understanding of American foreign policy before and during detente. It is unquestionably one of the most revealing books on world affairs published in recent years.

Summer Field Work Applications Due May 10

by Trink Poynter
Hurry! Hurry! Get those applications in! May 10 is the theoretical deadline for summer field work applications. However, Professor Stanley Baker, Field Work Coordinator, urges students to submit ideas as soon as possible, preferably before the summer break begins. "I'll be here until July 8th to accept applications," he assured, which takes into consideration those students who do not discover employment possibilities before the semester ends.

"If you're alert, the opportunities for summer field work are endless!" Professor Baker enthuses. Two students, for example, plan to work overseas, with one to participate in a leprosy rehabilitation group in Pakistan. And two other students expect to work with a novice Senator, as a member of one of his new programs.

Professor Baker encourages any student who is interested in particular field work, but hasn't gotten a job offer, to see him for he has several field work positions still open. One, for example, is applicable to those with background in psychology, sociology, theater arts, or recreational therapy at the Wedgewood Manor Convalescent and Nursing Center in Elizabeth. Though wages won't be meted this summer, they will be next fall. If interested, see him now.

Professor hopes that more students will take advantage of this beneficial summer work program. He did add though, "It must be emphasized that just being a pair of hands, no matter how useful that may be, does not qualify for field work credit. It must carry some responsibility and decision making on the part of the student."

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WED., MAY 7
TOM RUSH
THURS. MAY 8
The TRAMPS
May 14 Eric Anderson
May 18 Blood, Sweat & Tears
May 21 Roger McGuinn Band
May 28 Elvin Bishop
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SPORTS

Ruggers Split

The Drew Rugby Club split a pair of games this past week, losing to White Plains 12—4 and defeating Jersey Med 11—6. The games marked the end of a busy week in which the ruggers played four games during a five day span. Against White Plains, Drew entered the match without the services of Charlie Havea, Bobby Gise, Dan Boyer, and George Gaskill. Havea and Gise were out with injuries while Boyer and Gaskill had previous commitments. The game's first score came on a run and kick play, with Jim Altman finally touching the ball down in the end zone. Later in the first period the game turned into animal-ball with the momentum shifting to White Plains. Early in the second half, Bob Alagna retreated to the sidelines with a concussion after making a vicious tackle. Immediately thereafter White Plains got on the scoreboard, tying the game at 4—4. Another score upped their lead to 8—4 but not before a goal line stance by Drew which lasted for twenty minutes. The scrum repeatedly pushed back offensive threats by White Plains and eventually pushed the ball up to mid-field. Following the White Plains score, Mike Frankhauser left the game with a dislocated elbow, forcing Drew to play with two less players. The overload eventually created the final, disputed score which ended the game with White Plains on top, 12—4.

In the B game Drew lost 24—3, with Bo Willets scoring Drew's lone points on a penalty kick. The match was characterized by a White Plains bomb-squad of big, beefy backs who outweighed Drew's entire team. Slightly intimidated Drew had trouble stopping the big backs, a point displayed by the final outcome.

On Sunday, a sore Ranger squad took on Jersey Med and should have defeated them by more than an 11—6 score. Drew held an 11—0 halftime lead on two scores — one by Dan Boyer (a twenty five yard run) and one by Kenny Davis on a beautiful backfield movement up the field. Charlie Havea returned to the lineup and hit on one of three penalty kicks for three more points. Jersey Med came back late in the game on a try and conversion, thus making the score much closer than the game really was.

Ruggers Lose to Fairfield

This past Saturday, the Drew Rugby Club lost a tough match, 10-10, to Fairfield University. The Stags put on an exceptional display of open-field running and passing while en route to a 10-0 halftime lead. Fairfield scored early in the second half on a ten-yard run. Havea's conversion missed the mark as Fairfield's lead was cut to 16-4. With about five minutes remaining in the game, Bob Alagna broke a few tackles near the Fairfield goal line to bring Drew a little closer at 16-8. Charlie Havea's conversion was good this time around as Drew pressed for the tying score and conversion. The game ended with Drew near the Fairfield goal line, six points short.

Next weekend the Drew ruggers close out their season against Bethlehem on Saturday before taking on the alumni on Sunday. Game times are 2 p.m. on Saturday and 11:30 on Sunday.

SPORTS

Rangers Tie for MAC Lead

by Bob Zwengler

A squeeze bunt by Joe Cipriani has put the Drew baseball team [illegible] first place tie with Philadelphia Textile for the Middle Atlantic Conference. The bunt, which occurred in the bottom of the last inning against Scranton on May 3rd, capped a 4 run Drew rally. The Rangers were down, 3—0, going into the last inning when the Scranton pitcher lost his control and walked 6 Drew batters before Cipriani's bunt, which scored Gary Jones. Don Brennan was the winning pitcher, upping his record to 4—2. Final score: Drew 4, Scranton 3.

In other games prior to this, Drew defeated Fairleigh Madison and lost to Stevens and Elizabethtown.

Stevens downed the Rangers 12—5. Drew took a 2—0 lead in the first. From there, the lead changed hands four times before Stevens pulled away. Starting pitcher Bob Skoblar was knocked out in the second, and replaced by Fred Smetana.

Fairleigh jumped out to a 6—0 lead against Brennan, who was removed in the fourth inning. He was replaced by Skoblar, who turned in three strong relief innings. A big seventh inning for Drew put the Rangers in front, 8—7. The big hits were a bases loaded triple by Vern Shepard to tie the game, and a single by Brennan to drive in the lead run. FDU tied it up in the bottom of the eighth, as Brennan returned to the mound from left field. He shut FDU out in the ninth, and became the winning pitcher when a passed ball scored Shepard with the winning run, to make the final score 9—8, Drew.

Against Elizabethtown, Skoblar had a no-hitter for four innings, and took a shutout into the seventh, with Drew ahead 3—0. He was helped by some good defensive play by his outfielders, who threw out three E-Town runners. Skoblar began to tire in the seventh, and had some control problems. The Drew pitching staff, tired and decimated by injuries, was unable to provide a reliever for Skoblar, so he stayed in and lost a game he deserved to win. Elizabethtown tied it, 4—4, in the bottom of the ninth, and won it with a run in the tenth.

The Rangers now must play a powerful Philadelphia Textile club for the conference title and the right to go on to post-season play. Textile recently defeated Upsala's Frank D'Antico 11—4. D'Antico had previously shut out Drew on three hits.

Statistically, Joe Cipriani and Vern Shepard remain the leading hitters. Cipriani is batting .359 with a team-leading 14 hits. Shepard leads with 12 RBI's and a slugging percentage of .510. Freshman Ken Hyne has hit consistently all season and is batting .282. Brennan leads the pitchers with a 4—2 record.

In general, the team has lacked consistent offensive punch throughout the season. This is partly due to the loss of Danny Brown, who hit .390 last year, but also due to the fact that three of last year's top batsmen — Greg Quintard, Mike Doyle and Brennan — are all mired with batting averages in the low .200's.

Women's Tennis Team 3 - 3

After splitting their opening matches against William Paterson and Upsala the Women's Tennis Team stood at 3—3 before a rescheduled match with Fairleigh Dickinson yesterday.

Against Lafayette the women encountered one of the best women's squads in the area and were blanked 5—0. The girls bounced back against Ramapo winning 4—1 with Annie Keiper and Kerry Thorson, Drew's second and third singles players, both winning rather handily 6—0, 6—0; 6—2, 6—2. In doubles Carol Bohon and Mearle Holden teamed up to win 6—1, 6—4 while Lisa Kleiback and Carol Britten also won 6—0, 6—1.

Against Centenary Drew lost a tough match 3—2 with Kerry Thorson the only winner in singles. Mearle Holden and Carol Britten continued their winning ways 6—2, 6—1 in first doubles, giving them a 4—1 record so far this year.

Nyack came next and received a little of the "Lafayette" treatment, losing to Drew 5—0. Annie Keiper, Ricki Cohn, and Kerry Thorson all picked up singles wins as did the Drew doubles teams.